Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business. Free distribution is limited to copies "necessary in the transaction of public business required by law." Subscription price $1 per year (foreign rate $2) payable in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. JULY 29, 1922. VOL. 2, NO. 5

INSPECTIONS AT SHIPPING POINTS NOW AUTHORIZED

Federal Examination of Perishable Farm Products Extended by Congress to Meet Wide Demand.

A recent act of Congress broadens the authority for the inspection of perishable farm products by the U. S. Department of Agriculture by providing for Federal certification as to quality, grade, and condition of these commodities at shipping points.

The extension of the service has met with the spontaneous expression of approval from producers, shippers, and receivers of fruits and vegetables throughout the country, as well as from State marketing officials, and many believe that through this act one of the most far-reaching developments in the history of the industry has been inaugurated.

SERVICE STARTED IN 1917.

The market inspection service was started in 1917, at which time the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized by Congress to investigate and certify to shippers as to the condition of certain perishable farm products when received in important central markets. The presence of competent neutral inspectors in the leading markets has been welcomed by members of the trade, who realize that their influence can not be fully measured by the number of cars which are actually inspected. The very fact that such a service is available has deterred unscrupulous dealers and shippers from attempting sharp practices.

There has been an increasing demand during the past few years for a similar service at shippint points. Producers were desirous of knowing before their product was shipped whether or not they had fulfilled the terms of their contracts, since in many, perhaps in most, cases they disposed of their produce to local buyers. Shippers were interested in the service as a basis for f. o. b. selling and it was also realized that official certificates showing the quality and condition at both ends of the line would be invaluable in fixing the responsibility for deterioration in transit.

In response to local demands, a number of State departments of agriculture inaugurated such a service at points of origin, the work being carried on under a variety of regulations. In Colorado, Wisconsin, and Nebraska inspections were required by law. In California, Washington, and Idaho the service was rendered only on request. In some States, as in Colorado, practically all products were inspected, while in others the work was limited to one or more commodities, as in Nebraska, where potatoes only were inspected, and in Washington, where potatoes and apples only were inspected.

(Concluded on page 89, column 2.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
Live Stock and Meats ..... Most grades of live stock except best grades of cattle and hogs declined. Fresh meat markets were weak for nearly all classes. Monthly price tables.	82
Dairy and Poultry ..... Butter markets weakened under accumulations. Cheese prices declined.	86
Fruits and Vegetables ..... Shipments of pears and grapes arrived in heavy volume. Prices of leading lines were irregular. Several timely articles appear in this issue. Inspection service growing.	87
Hay and Feed ..... Hay demand continued slow. Nearness of milling months restricts demand for feeds.	91
Grain and Seeds ..... Wheat prices broke during week. Corn slightly lower. Monthly price chart. Monthly grain receipts tables. Crimson clover seed crop selling at higher price levels.	92
Cotton ..... Cotton prices declined slightly in less active markets.	96
Crop Reports ..... Acreages of various truck crops, including tomatoes, sweet corn, peas, and snap beans for canning. Truck crop notes. Fertilizer used in Cotton States. Farmers' buying power declines since March. Honey production to July 1. Sugar cane acreage estimated.	97
Weather ..... Conditions generally favorable for the major crops.	102

FARMERS' BUYING POWER DECLINES SINCE MARCH.

Purchasing Power of Farm Products Last Month Was about One-Fourth Less than in 1913.

The index number of the purchasing power of farm products for June, expressed in terms of commodities farmers buy, stood at 72% of the 1913 base of 100%. This represents a decrease of 4 points in the index number since March, when the number expressing the buying power of farm products in terms of other products was 76% of the 1913 base.

The current year began with an increased purchasing power of farm products compared with the low-water mark reached in November and December, 1921, the index number expressing the buying power of farm products standing at 65% in January compared with 62% for the preceding two months.

HIGH POINT IN MARCH.

By February this buying power had increased to 71% of the 1913 base and by March to 76%. This increase was caused by the fact that the prices of farm products increased from December, 1921, to March, 1922, in greater degree than the wholesale price of commodities farmers buy. The decline since March in the purchasing power of farm products has been gradual, the index number having been 75% of the 1913 base for April, 73% for May, and 72% for June.

The accompanying table contains index numbers for the prices of principal crops, of live stock, and of the two combined, based on records of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The combination index number represents the place of the price level of the things that farmers sell in relation to 1913. The prices of the things that farmers buy are represented by the index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Department of Labor, from which farm products and food have been omitted for the purpose of this article. Therefore, the index number of the price of the things that remain substantially represents those things that farmers buy other than what they produce.

It follows that the buying power of farm products expressed in the form of an index

(Concluded on page 97, column 3.)

Live Stock and Meats

BEST GRADES OF CATTLE AND HOGS SELL STEADY TO HIGHER

Nearly All Other Grades of Live Stock Decline in Price during Week at All Markets.

Dull and lower markets for the dressed product reflected gloom generally in the cattle, hog, and sheep markets during the week ending July 22. Price declines were recorded almost every day on everything except the best grades of cattle and hogs. These latter grades comprised only a comparatively small proportion of the week's supply and their values were well maintained because of an active shipping demand.

The best dry-fed offerings of beef steers and she stock were in good demand at most markets, and at Chicago closed strong to 15¢ higher than the previous week. Grassers, on the other hand, were in generous supply and were draggy all week, declines of 25¢–50¢ being general. Compared with the high time two weeks previous, declines at Chicago amounted to 75¢–$1 in many instances. Prime beef steers reached $10.85 at Chicago, the high mark for the year to date, while strictly common grassy stock, suitable for a low grade of carcass beef, sold around $7 at that market and as much as $1 under that figure at some of the river markets.

DEMAND FOR LIGHT HOGS.

The insistent eastern demand for light hogs made possible a $10.50–$11 market for hogs averaging 240 lbs. and less, and early in the week $11.05 was paid for choice sorted 180-lbs. hogs. Shippers absorbed approximately 30% of the week's receipts at Chicago.

The seasonal increase in the movement of range stock from the Northwest resulted in material expansion of the aggregate marketings of sheep and lambs at the principal markets during the week, and with dressed values sharply lower locally and in the East, prices in the live market declined materially at Chicago and the western markets.

The countryward movement of stocker and feeder steers was generally freer than in the week previous, the recent widening of the price spread between grassers and fed offerings being, to a certain extent, a contributing factor in the revival of activity in this branch of the trade. While a better feeling existed, there was no material change in prices evident during the period under review. Buyers also were eager for both feeding and breeding stock in the sheep market.

Receipts at 10 primary markets for the week ending July 22 were approximately 213,700 cattle, 448,300 hogs, and 243,700 sheep, compared with 210,868 cattle, 546,967 hogs, and 198,626 sheep the week previous, and 143,213 cattle, 467,226 hogs, and 214,904 sheep the corresponding period a year ago.

Cattle.—Arrivals of strictly choice and prime corn-fed beef steers were less numerous at the Chicago market than during recent weeks, and because of urgent shipper competition prices were elevated to the extreme top of $10.85, the price paid for a load of prime 1,365-lb. steers. Several sizable droves of prime 1,200-lb–1,400-lb. steers brought $10.75–$10.80, most of these finding outlets through shipper channels. Numerous loads of choice corn-fed steers and yearlings sold at $10–$10.50, yearlings averaging 840 lbs.–870 lbs. being the best youngsters available. Weakness was evident in everything of quality to sell below $10, and as quality and condition became less apparent killers refused to buy except at substantial declines. Strictly common offerings in many instances showed the full decline. Sales of beef steers ranging from $8.75–$10.10 were most numerous during the week, although there was a fairly liberal quota of grassy stuff from $7.50–$8.50.

In-between grades of butcher she stock also found sluggish outlet, sales around $6–$6.50 at the close representing a fairly good grade of raw material for the beef market. Most of the beef cows and heifers cashed at $5–$7.25, with choice cows and heifers realizing upward to $8–$8.50, a few highly finished 1,300-lb. heifers bringing $9.35. Canners were wanted and sold relatively high, around $3–$3.25 being paid for healthy offerings as compared with $4–$4.25 for common grades of beef cows.

Bologna bulls closed largely at $4.50–$4.60 with best heavy sausage bulls going around $4.85 and common kinds at $4.25. Light veal calves were on a $9–$9.50 basis at the week's close with a few choice handyweight calves to shippers and city butchers selling around $10.

INCREASED COUNTRY MOVEMENT.

Increased movement of stockers and feeders to the country indicated a slightly better feeling in this division of the market and a spread of $5.75–$7 embraced a moderate proportion of the week's business on country account at Chicago. Several loads of more desirable kinds sold around $7–$7.50 and common stockers went out as low as $5–$5.25. Choice feeders averaging 1,000 lbs.–1,100 lbs. sold on country account at Kansas City for $8–$8.50.

Hogs.—Lighter receipts both at Chicago and other western markets coupled with active shipping demand for the better grades of light and light light butchers caused such grades to sell readily all week. On Tuesday, the high day of the week,

(Concluded on page 84, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT PRICES WEAKEN UNDER VERY LIMITED DEMAND.

All Lines Lower in Eastern Markets—Irregular Prices Feature the Chicago Market.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Supplies of fresh meats were only moderate for the week ending July 21, but prices weakened under a poor demand. Some cars arrived 24–48 hrs. late at eastern markets, causing excessive week-end receipts. A considerable supply was carried over from the preceding week by retailers, whose trade also was light.

Beef.—Beef receipts at eastern markets consisted largely of steers. Quality was fair, but grassy beef constituted a liberal proportion of the supply. Good cows were scarce and sold fairly well, but medium and common grades, except at Boston, were draggy. At Boston cows were taken in preference to steers as buyers were looking for low-cost beef. The steer market was draggy and prices ruled generally weak to unevenly lower. At Chicago steer supplies consisted largely of good and choice grades. Common grass steers at that market, although in light supply, found a narrow demand and prices dropped $1–$2. Medium and common grades of cows were in the majority for this class of beef, and the market declined.

STEERS GENERALLY LOWER.

Compared with the preceding Friday, steers were weak to $1 lower at Boston, and Philadelphia, 50¢–$2 lower at New York, and $1–$2 lower on common grade and steady to 50¢ lower on others at Chicago. Cows were mostly 50¢–$1 higher at Boston, 50¢–$1 lower at New York and Chicago, and weak to 50¢ lower at Philadelphia. Receipts of bulls were light, but the demand was poor, prices closing about steady at Boston, $1–$1.50 lower at New York and 75¢ lower at Chicago, with practically none on sale at Philadelphia.

Kosher beef trade was fair, but supplies were liberal. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston was barely steady, New York weak to $1 lower, Phila-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	253	$9.71	262	$9.58	263	$9.43	265	$9.40	265	$9.71	269	$9.78	261	$9.58	258	$9.83	255	$9.95
E. St. Louis	209	10.56	197	10.73	197	10.73	196	10.62	209	10.66	190	10.76	199	10.66	199	10.75	208	10.71
Kansas City	211	9.82	222	9.88	213	10.02	225	10.00	205	10.23	228	9.86	217	9.95	219	10.13	222	9.88
Omaha	258	9.19	273	8.99	264	8.95	261	8.96	266	8.96	261	9.14	265	9.00	267	9.26	259	9.39
St. Joseph	242	9.26	224	9.78	239	9.63	242	9.65	250	9.58	231	10.06	238	9.67	235	9.89	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	270	8.49	265	8.79	277	8.45	267	8.41	271	8.40	301	8.17	271	8.50	276	8.95	259	9.26

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	74,407	15,995	58,412	137,178	40,134	97,044	86,110	13,690	72,420
Denver [1]	6,570	3,177	2,751	6,903	479	6,472	3,707	3,118	1,954
East St. Louis	28,108	15,007	15,321	45,806	17,990	30,279	22,904	2,677	12,889
Fort Worth [1]	21,073	7,917	11,702	5,432	408	3,979	6,120	4,290	2,468
Indianapolis [1]	9,482	5,261	5,291	37,868	10,537	27,253	4,881	3,084	2,171
Kansas City	53,351	19,917	28,934	31,571	9,130	23,257	25,577	5,641	18,586
Oklahoma City	9,939	3,436	5,640	6,037	562	5,212	327	124	207
Omaha	32,049	7,994	23,385	57,395	11,403	45,959	66,047	17,126	42,464
St. Joseph [1]	10,903	3,280	6,768	31,558	7,519	22,916	15,264	1,061	13,235
Sioux City	13,891	6,725	5,544	36,301	10,502	27,038	1,918	327	918
Wichita [1]	5,557	2,220	2,612	7,038	300	6,521	341	.....	313
Total	265,330	90,929	166,360	403,087	108,964	295,930	233,196	51,138	167,625
Previous week [2]	300,306	97,993	183,730	545,070	146,594	389,175	213,285	59,793	146,667

[1] Week ending Friday, July 21. [2] Including St. Paul.

delphia weak to $2 lower, and Chicago steady.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were liberal at New York but only moderate elsewhere. The demand was limited and the market had a weak undertone. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston was about steady, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago mostly $1–$2 lower.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb at eastern markets were slightly greater than for the previous week, while the demand showed no improvement. Stocks accumulated and forced prices unevenly lower. At Chicago there was some improvement in the general quality of the supply, which was moderate. The demand at that market was sufficient to hold prices steady except for a decline of $1 on choice grade. Frozen imported lamb sold from $22–$25 with most sales at the lower figure. Compared with the preceding week's close, Boston and New York were largely $1–$3 lower, Philadelphia $3–$5 lower, and Chicago steady at $1 lower.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at New York were considerably greater than for some time, but only light to moderate elsewhere. The demand for desirable lightweight kinds was fairly good, but others moved slowly. At Chicago the offerings consisted largely of heavy ewes and bucks. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston was $1–$2 higher, New York weak to $3 lower, Philadelphia around $1 higher, and Chicago steady.

Pork.—Prices on pork were very uneven, supplies consisting of fresh, frozen, and carried-over lots. At eastern markets receipts were light to moderate, but greatly in excess of the limited demand. Some cars were diverted to the freezers. Offerings at Chicago were excessive and prices became very uneven, with many low spots reached on loins late in the week. Compared with the previous week's close loins were $1 lower at Boston, $2–$3 lower at New York, $1–$2 lower at Philadelphia, and $1–$3 lower at Chicago.

Report on New Zealand Meat Trade.

Estimates of the total exportable surplus of lamb and mutton in New Zealand during the present season range in the neighborhood of 1,700,000 sheep and 4,250,000 lambs, according to a report received from a correspondent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in that country. Farmers are providing large quantities of ripe and green food for fattening lambs after weaning, and prospects for continued improvement in the meat trade are good. Prices of lamb and mutton have fluctuated considerably during the season on account of the irregularity of supply and demand at the leading foreign consuming markets.

A copy of this report (F. S. 17), containing more detailed information on the New Zealand meat situation, may be secured upon request to the Foreign Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Imports of Wool at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending July 22 were as follows: Class 1, 148,307 lbs. valued at $17,898; Class 2, 149,632 lbs., valued at $38,014; and Class 3, 1,095,292 lbs., valued at $184,693. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week were: Combing, 4,434,476 lbs., valued at $1,491,555; clothing, 160,192 lbs., valued at $52,148; and carpet, 241,996 lbs., valued at $40,784.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$9.85–10.85	$9.75–10.25	$9.70–10.35	$9.85–10.40	$9.60–10.25	.....
Good	8.85– 9.85	9.25– 9.75	8.85– 9.70	9.40– 9.85	8.75– 9.60	$8.75– 9.50
Medium	7.90– 8.85	7.50– 9.25	7.60– 8.85	8.00– 9.40	7.65– 8.75	7.50– 8.75
Common	6.75– 7.90	6.00– 7.50	6.40– 7.60	6.75– 8.00	6.90– 7.65	6.00– 7.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	9.75–10.65	9.50–10.25	9.50–10.15	9.75–10.25	9.60–10.20	.....
Good	8.75– 9.75	9.00– 9.50	8.50– 9.50	9.00– 9.75	8.60– 9.60	8.75– 9.50
Medium	7.90– 8.75	7.25– 9.00	7.15– 8.50	7.50– 9.00	7.50– 8.60	7.50– 8.75
Common	6.65– 7.90	5.00– 7.25	5.75– 7.15	6.50– 7.50	6.90– 7.50	5.75– 7.50
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	5.15– 8.85	5.00–10.00	4.75– 8.90	5.25– 9.00	6.00– 9.15	4.00– 8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.90– 8.15	3.50– 6.25	3.75– 6.65	4.00– 7.50	4.50– 7.60	3.50– 7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.25– 6.60	4.00– 6.50	3.65– 5.60	3.75– 6.50	4.00– 6.00	3.50– 6.00
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.65– 3.90	2.25– 4.00	2.25– 3.75	2.50– 4.00	2.50– 4.50	2.25– 3.25
Canner steers	3.50– 5.25	3.25– 4.00	3.50– 4.50	3.00– 4.25	.....	2.75– 4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	8.25– 9.50	6.00– 9.00	6.00– 9.00	7.50– 9.25	5.75– 8.00	4.00– 8.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00– 7.75	3.50– 7.50	4.00– 8.00	5.25– 7.75	4.50– 6.75	3.50– 7.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.65– 7.75	5.75– 7.25	6.25– 8.40	5.50– 8.25	6.25– 8.25	4.25– 7.25
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.65– 7.75	4.75– 7.25	6.25– 8.45	5.50– 8.25	6.25– 8.25	3.75– 7.25
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.75– 7.65	3.50– 7.25	4.75– 8.15	5.25– 7.75	5.00– 7.75	3.50– 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50– 5.75	2.75– 5.50	3.25– 6.00	3.50– 5.75	4.00– 6.50	2.75– 5.25
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.75– 7.75	7.00– 8.00	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.00– 6.50	5.00– 7.00	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	11.00	11.00	10.55	10.50	10.15	10.75
Bulk of sales	8.35–10.85	10.50–10.85	9.75–10.50	7.85–10.25	9.50–10.10	7.50–10.25
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	10.15–10.45	10.00–10.50	9.30–10.30	9.00–10.00	9.25–10.00	8.50–10.25
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	10.40–10.85	10.40–10.85	10.15–10.45	9.60–10.25	10.00–10.10	9.25–10.25
Light wt. (151–200 lbs.), common-choice	10.80–10.90	10.75–10.95	10.10–10.55	10.00–10.30	10.05–10.15	10.25–10.75
Light lts. (131–150 lbs.), common-choice	10.40–10.90	10.60–10.95	10.00–10.50	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.25– 9.00	8.15– 8.40	8.00– 8.25	7.75– 8.50	8.00– 8.25	7.50– 8.25
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.75– 8.30	8.00– 8.15	7.75– 8.00	7.25– 7.75	7.75– 8.00	7.00– 7.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.75–10.50	10.25–10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	9.75–10.50	9.50–10.65	9.00–10.00	.....	10.25–10.60
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	11.50–12.85	11.00–12.25	10.00–12.50	11.00–12.00	12.25–13.75	10.75–12.00
Culls and common	7.00–11.25	5.50–11.00	6.00– 9.75	7.00–11.00	7.00–12.00	6.00–10.50
Feeding lambs	11.50–12.25	.....	.....	9.00–11.75	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.00–10.85	8.00–10.75	7.00–10.75	8.50–11.00	8.00–12.00	7.50–10.00
Wethers, medium-prime	5.75– 8.50	5.50– 8.25	6.25– 8.25	6.50– 8.50	5.75– 8.75	4.50– 8.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	3.00– 7.25	3.00– 6.00	5.50– 7.25	4.25– 7.00	5.00– 7.50	3.00– 6.75
Culls and common	2.00– 3.75	1.50– 3.00	2.00– 5.25	2.00– 4.50	2.00– 4.50	2.00– 3.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.00–11.50	5.50– 8.00	5.75– 9.00	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	July 25.	July 18.	June 27.	July 25.	July 18.	June 27.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50–17.00	$16.50–17.50	$15.00–15.50	$16.00–17.00	$17.50–18.00	$15.00–16.00
Good	15.50–16.00	15.50–16.00	14.00–14.50	15.50–16.00	16.50–17.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	14.00–15.00	14.50–15.00	12.50–13.50	13.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	12.00–13.00
Common	11.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	11.50–12.50	10.00–12.50	11.00–15.00	11.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00–13.00	13.00–13.50	12.00–12.50	13.00	13.00–14.00	11.50–12.00
Medium	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–11.50	11.00–12.50	12.00–13.00	10.50–11.00
Common	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	9.50–10.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	10.00–11.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.00–10.50	10.00–12.00	8.00– 9.00
Common	7.75– 8.25	8.50– 9.00	7.00– 7.25	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00	7.00– 7.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00–17.00	17.00–19.00	15.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	15.00–16.00
Good	15.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	12.00–14.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	10.00–12.00
Common	10.00–11.00	9.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	9.00–11.00	12.50–14.00	8.00–10.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	19.00–20.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00
10–12 lbs. average	20.00–22.00	21.00–23.00	17.50–18.50	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00
12–14 lbs. average	17.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	16.50–17.50	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00
14–16 lbs. average	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	15.00–16.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.50–14.50	13.50–14.50	13.50–14.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	15.00–16.00	15.00–15.50	14.50–15.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	14.00–15.00	14.00–14.50	13.50–14.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.00–17.50	16.50–17.50	15.50–16.50	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–18.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring	.....	.....	24.00–28.00	.....	.....	24.00–27.00
Choice	27.00–28.00	28.00–29.00	23.00–25.00	26.00–27.00	28.00–30.00	24.00–25.00
Good	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	21.00–23.00	24.00–25.00	25.00–27.00	18.00–20.00
Medium	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–25.00	16.00–18.00
Common	16.00–21.00	16.00–21.00	15.00–18.00	16.00–20.00	16.00–20.00	12.00–14.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–17.00	17.00–20.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	10.00–12.00
Common	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	10.00–13.00	10.00–13.00	8.00–10.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

(Concluded from page 82.)

hogs sold up to $11 and $11.05, the bulk of good light grades cashing from $10.50–$11. More liberal receipts toward the mid-week session, coupled with narrower shipping outlet, caused values to decline 15¢–25¢ on Wednesday but this loss was regained before the week's close. Uneven markets were the rule both at Chicago and western points and the extreme price range was one of the widest in trade history. There was a tendency to narrow the spread later in the week due to active packer competition on the cheaper grades.

Packing grades again formed the bulk of the supply and up until the week end caught the brunt of the decline. The heavier grades of butchers averaging 250 lbs. and up were slow sellers because of competition from a good class of butcher sows selling $1–$1.50 less per 100 lbs.

There was an active shipping demand for good pigs all week, the bulk of good 100-lb.–120-lb. pigs clearing from $9.75–$10.25, with some strong weights going at $10.50.

Compared with the close of the previous week, the closing top on hogs was 20¢ higher, bulk of good medium to heavy butchers 10¢–20¢ higher, best packing grades 10¢–25¢ higher, and others steady to strong. Pigs were 25¢ higher. Heavy rough packing sows sold as low as $7.50 at the week's low point when choice light hogs brought as much as $11. Whenever shipping demand was light choice hogs showed sharp declines.

SHEEP GENERALLY LOWER.

Sheep.—Heavier receipts both at Chicago and river markets, coupled with sharp declines on the dressed product in the East, caused losses at Chicago and western markets of 75¢–$1 on fat lambs and $1–$2 on fat sheep, with the heavier grades off most. The movement of southeastern lambs showed considerable shrinkage, but sizeable shipments of Idaho and Washington lambs helped to swell the week's supply. The quality of western offerings was only fair because of the large percentage of thin feeder lambs. Bulk of desirable fat native lambs sold at the week end around $12.50–$12.75, culls $7.50–$8, with best westerns going at $13.15, and the bulk at $12.50–$12.75. Both choice natives and western lambs sold up to $13.50 earlier in the week, but values ruled sharply 50¢–75¢ lower at the close.

Aged wethers and yearlings have been virtually lacking all week, with choice handyweight 2-year-olds quotable around $8.50. Best handyweight fat ewes at Chicago sold from $6.50–$7 at the close, although earlier in the week some went as high as $8. Heavy ewes were a drug on the market toward the week end and closed around $2 lower, with bulk selling from $4–$4.50.

A trade feature was the continuation of the outlet for a limited number of trimmed ewe and wether native lambs in light flesh to feeder buyers, who apparently figure that their low cost relative to westerns makes them a safe investment. These native lambs sold out of first hands around $9 with some going to the country up to $10, compared with $12.50–$13 for best light western feeding lambs.

The feeder lamb supply gave feeders more of a selection from which to choose and it was less of a one-price market than that of the previous week. Good 64-lb.–74-lb. western feeding lambs went to the country from $12.40–$12.60 and best 60-lb. lambs sold up to $13. A large shipment of good Washington lambs averaging about 60 lbs.—the light end of a packer direct consignment—sold to feeder buyers near the week end at $12.85. Breeding ewes were in light supply and sold readily. Some strictly choice 90-lb. yearling Washington ewes sold up to $11.50 and strong weight native yearlings as high as $9.75, while $7–$8.50 took the bulk of native breeders of mixed age and quality.

Opening, July 24.—Beef steers were slow and mostly 10¢–25¢ lower. Prime matured steers reached $10.80 and the bulk of the day's supply sold at $8.60–$10. Canners and best beef cows and heifers were steady but in-between grades were slow and weak. The bulk of butcher she stock brought $5–$7.25 and canners and cutters mostly $3–$3.75. Bulls were strong, bolognas selling largely $4.60–$4.75. Veal calves were steady to 25¢ lower, the bulk of light vealers bringing $8.75–$9. Stockers and feeders sold steady to strong.

Better grades of light and light butcher hogs sold mostly 10¢ higher. In-between grades and mixed and packing hogs were steady to 15¢ lower. The top was $11. The bulk of good 170-lb.–210-lb. hogs brought $10.85–$10.95. Good 230-lb.–300-lb. hogs brought $10.15–$10.65, good smooth sows $8.35–$9, and roughs and extreme heavies $7.75–$8.25. Pigs were strong, selling mostly at $9.75–$10.25 with strong weights up to $10.50.

Fat lambs averaged fully 25¢ lower, and sheep sold unevenly steady to lower. Western lambs topped at $12.85. Natives reached $12.50 to city butchers and $12.25 to packers. Cull natives sold largely at $7.50–$8 and second cuts from range lambs moved slowly on feeder account around $12.25–$12.50 for bulk. Some fat heavy ewes sold downward to $3 with handy weights topping at $7 to killers.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING JUNE, 1922.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	184,957	64,649	277,399	.....	677,601
Fort Worth	17,455	12,441	9,266	.....	31,589
Kansas City	80,555	23,891	99,841	3	381,921
National Stock Yards	24,237	16,761	65,616	.....	125,752
Omaha	94,069	4,024	103,542	16	262,777
St. Louis	16,004	4,781	11,888	.....	148,020
Sioux City	26,612	1,595	4,056	.....	140,663
South St. Joseph	24,484	4,529	45,542	.....	181,313
South St. Paul	19,670	46,156	7,832	.....	197,783
All other establishments	236,375	210,092	403,154	85	1,898,885
Total: June, 1922	724,418	388,919	1,028,136	104	4,046,304
June, 1921	640,186	369,696	1,116,069	360	3,618,152
12 months ended June, 1922	7,871,457	3,924,255	11,968,435	13,758	39,416,439
12 months ended June, 1921	8,179,572	3,896,207	12,452,435	20,027	37,702,866

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 38. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 161,984,552 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 28,281,120 lbs. Corresponding inspections for June, 1921: Lard, 147,936,672 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 27,055,741 lbs.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	July 21.	July 14.	June 23.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$27.00-29.50	$27.00-29.50	$29.00-30.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.00-32.00	31.00-32.50	31.50-33.00
Picnics, smoked 4-8 average	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.50	17.00-19.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	24.00-28.00	26.00-28.00	26.00-27.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	32.00-35.50	32.00-35.50	34.00-35.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.50-16.00	15.50-16.25	16.50-16.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.00-13.50	11.50-13.00	12.25-12.75
Pure lard, tierces	12.00-13.25	11.75-13.75	12.25-14.00
Compound lard, tierces	12.50-14.00	12.75-14.00	12.50-14.00

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, July 21, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	2,701	8	11,960
Denver	2,841	783	281
East St. Louis	3,147	675	235
Fort Worth	2,459	.....	2,255
Indianapolis	956	97	242
Kansas City	11,496	1,144	2,531
Oklahoma City	2,278	.....	.....
Omaha	4,378	183	14,765
St. Joseph	1,852	.....	1,892
St. Paul	10,045	1,758	431
Sioux City	4,346	192	327
Wichita	1,128	300	.....
Total	47,627	5,140	34,919
Previous week	35,843	4,646	40,339
Same week last year [1]	17,904	2,371	22,100
State destination:			
California	.....	479	.....
Colorado	1,355	304	.....
Illinois	5,997	1,010	4,616
Indiana	1,808	214	1,441
Iowa	12,077	1,183	9,953
Kansas	2,964	430	241
Kentucky	398	.....	1,907
Maine	91	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	100
Massachusetts	.....	.....	251
Michigan	789	.....	4,845
Minnesota	667	116	28
Missouri	3,870	163	2,691
Montana	508	.....	.....
Nebraska	10,227	183	5,665
New York	25	497	.....
Ohio	1,125	120	325
Oklahoma	1,231	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,249	441	.....
South Dakota	1,492	.....	128
Tennessee	.....	.....	450
Texas	1,330	.....	1,755
West Virginia	27	.....	.....
Wisconsin	346	.....	523
Wyoming	51	.....	.....
Total	47,627	5,140	34,919

[1] Denver not included.

Cattle Feeding Operations Show Much Wider Price Margins.

The marked improvement in the cattle situation is indicated by the margins between the prices paid for cattle now and those paid for them as stockers and feeders 6 to 12 months ago. During the period May 15 to June 15 this year a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture at Kansas City interviewed more than 150 owners of cattle who had accompanied their shipments to that market and obtained information from them as to the purchase and selling prices and the dates on which stockers or feeders were bought. No effort was made to select top sales, the information being obtained wherever available.

The data submitted cover 161 lots, each lot including one or more carloads. The summary shows that the purchase price for the cattle as stockers or feeders ranged $2.60–$8 per 100 lbs. or an average of $5.45, and that the sales price after feeding or grazing ranged $6.40–$9.50, or an average of $8.25. The gross margin between purchase and sales price varied from 50¢ to $5.75, averaging $2.80. Of the 161 lots, 126 were purchased from

Oct., 1921, to Feb., 1922, inclusive, 76 lots being bought in October and November. These 76 lots also showed the greatest average margin between purchase and selling prices, amounting to $3.15 per 100 lbs.

Three lots of the total showed a margin between purchase price as stockers or feeders and selling price as fat cattle of less than $1; 23 lots a margin of $1–$1.95; 62 lots, $2–$2.95; 57 lots, $3–$3.90; 15 lots, $4–$4.75 and one lot, $5.75.

One lot was purchased for $2.60 per 100 lbs.; 10 lots cost $3–$3.95; 28 lots, $4–$4.90; 67 lots, $5–$5.95; 44 lots, $6–$6.90; 8 lots, $7–$7.45; and 3 lots $8.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending July 25, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Slash Pine. By Wilbur R. Mattoon, Forest Examiner. Pp. 41, figs. 21. Contribution from the Forest Service. May, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1256.)

Describes the range and distribution of this tree, and explains how it can be grown profitably on poorly drained and barren soils as well as on the cut-over lands in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Farm Management and Farm Organization in Sumter County, Ga. An Analysis of the Business of 534 Farms in 1913, and 550 Farms in 1918. By H. W. Hawthorne, Assistant Economist, H. M. Dixon, Associate Farm Economist, and Frank Montgomery, Assistant Farm Economist. Pp. 97, figs. 8. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. (Professional Paper.) June 28, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1034.) Price, 20¢.

Presents data regarding organization, production, expenses, and returns of farms operated by owners and tenants (renters), both white and colored.

Effect of Low Temperature On the Hatching of Gipsy-Moth Eggs. By John N. Summers, Scientific Assistant, Gipsy-Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 14. July 22, 1922. Department Bulletin 1080.) Price, 5¢.

White-Pine Blister Rust in the Western United States. Pp. 7, figs. 9. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. June, 1922. (Department Circular 226.)

A description of the fungus which causes the rust, how it spreads, quarantine regulations, and possible damage to white pine forests.

Home Tanning. By R. W. Frey, I. D. Clarke, and F. P. Veitch, Leather Investigations, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 22. July, 1922. (Department Circular 230.) Price, 5¢.

Contains suggestions for the preparation of hides for the market and recipes for tanning and finishing leather on the farm.

Soil Survey of Butte and Henry Counties, Georgia. By David D. Long, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and C. E. Deardorff and Grove B. Jones, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pp. 28, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.) Price, 15¢.

Soil Survey of Kershaw County, S. C. By W. J. Latimer, W. B. Cobb, W. E. McLendon, Cornelius Van Duyne, and W. S. Eckmann. Pp. 71, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.) Price, 15¢.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 46, No. 8. June, 1922. Pp. 701-800. Price, 10¢.

Same, vol. 46, No. 9. Abstract Number. July, 1922. Pp. 801-900. Price, 10¢.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in two volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries, and exchanges. The subscription price is 75¢ a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Index to the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1911-1915. By C. H. Greathouse, Division of Publications. Pp. 178. July, 1922. Price, 25¢. For Sale Only.

AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK AND MEATS, JUNE, 1921 AND 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Live stock.	Chicago.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		E. St. Louis.		S. St. Paul.		S. St. Joseph.
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1922[1]
CATTLE.											
Beef steers:											
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—											
Choice and prime	$8.81	$9.56	$8.36	$9.20	$8.40	$9.10	$8.46	$9.35	.....	.....	$9.11
Good	8.29	8.99	7.87	8.68	7.80	8.66	7.98	8.95	$7.61	$8.24	8.44
Medium	7.81	8.39	7.38	3.07	7.36	8.16	7.30	8.15	6.95	7.62	7.64
Common	7.04	7.63	6.59	7.37	6.77	7.61	6.71	7.06	6.32	6.97	6.98
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—											
Choice and prime	8.95	9.48	8.54	9.23	8.59	9.06	8.75	9.23	.....	.....	9.11
Good	8.39	8.93	7.89	8.63	7.97	8.62	8.10	8.80	7.97	8.46	8.47
Medium	7.78	8.33	7.27	8.00	7.34	8.08	7.34	8.10	7.19	7.72	7.70
Common	6.79	7.54	6.34	7.22	6.50	7.42	6.37	6.86	6.27	6.90	6.96
Butcher cattle:											
Heifers, common to choice	6.48	7.12	5.81	6.86	6.36	6.88	7.11	7.31	6.20	6.57	7.08
Cows, common to choice	5.47	5.74	4.88	5.28	5.33	5.64	5.05	5.18	5.19	5.57	5.64
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.15	5.28	4.35	4.61	4.95	4.77	4.90	5.03	4.33	4.76	4.60
Canners and cutters:											
Cows and heifers	3.06	3.52	2.62	3.16	2.81	3.72	2.95	3.25	2.46	3.10	3.28
Canner steers	3.40	4.78	3.15	4.02	3.26	4.02	3.39	3.85	3.04	3.68	.....
Veal calves:											
Light to med. wt., med. to choice	8.72	8.89	7.36	7.60	7.87	8.79	7.83	7.62	5.84	6.34	7.50
Heavy weight, common to choice	5.85	6.05	5.87	6.24	6.14	6.63	6.24	5.60	4.78	4.91	6.04
Feeder steers:											
1,001 lbs. up, common to choice	7.09	6.86	6.93	7.12	7.07	6.84	6.26	6.38	6.34	5.94	6.86
750-1,000 lbs., common to choice	6.90	6.86	6.66	7.20	6.65	6.82	5.99	6.05	5.93	5.74	6.90
Stock cattle:											
Steers, common to choice	5.93	6.61	5.41	6.36	5.93	6.69	5.05	5.44	5.44	5.61	6.73
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	4.43	4.80	4.33	4.74	4.39	5.30	4.18	4.54	3.88	4.04	5.12
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	6.58	7.25	7.11	7.45	6.39	6.38	.....	.....	.....
Calves, common and medium	.....	.....	4.37	5.50	5.46	6.13	5.03	4.62	.....	.....	.....
HOGS.											
Top	9.25	11.00	8.80	10.75	8.85	10.60	9.00	11.05	8.60	10.75	10.75
Bulk of sales	8.24	10.34	7.91	10.30	7.70	9.88	8.34	10.69	7.70	9.90	10.30
Heavy (251 lbs. up), med. to choice	8.23	10.51	7.74	10.21	7.66	10.00	8.01	10.52	7.62	9.80	10.10
Medium (201-250 lbs.), med. to choice	8.35	10.67	7.91	10.41	7.88	10.16	8.25	10.68	7.78	10.04	10.36
Light (151-200 lbs.), com. to choice	8.39	10.78	7.91	10.40	7.94	10.28	8.31	10.69	7.94	10.27	10.43
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. to choice	8.33	10.56	7.82	10.32	.....	.....	8.28	10.56	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows:											
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.80	9.55	6.87	9.00	7.24	9.25	7.05	9.09	7.26	8.82	9.01
Rough (200 lbs. up)	7.43	9.09	6.16	8.76	6.62	8.85	6.56	8.83	6.97	8.40	8.78
Pigs (130 lbs. down), med. to choice	8.06	9.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.01	10.22	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down), com. to ch	.....	.....	7.80	10.39	7.76	9.81	7.71	10.03	8.35	10.54	.....
SHEEP.											
Lambs:											
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	10.49	11.90	9.64	11.18	9.82	11.77	9.50	11.24	9.02	11.02	11.59
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	10.87	9.19	.....	9.67	11.02	9.13	.....	8.72	.....	10.84
Spring lambs	11.98	13.65	10.41	12.33	11.72	13.15	10.74	13.04	9.73	.....	12.62
Culls and common	6.93	8.46	6.48	7.70	6.77	8.64	6.18	7.86	5.65	7.74	8.13
Feeder, medium to choice	6.31	11.42	.....	.....	6.33	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, medium to prime	7.99	9.58	7.26	8.62	7.56	9.40	7.41	9.02	6.79	8.73	9.30
Wethers, medium to prime	4.89	6.57	4.18	5.85	4.47	6.62	.....	6.18	3.91	5.76	6.32
Ewes, medium to choice	3.84	4.96	3.27	4.62	3.50	4.49	3.46	4.18	3.02	4.24	4.56
Ewes, culls and common	1.80	2.31	1.75	2.22	1.87	2.18	1.75	1.94	1.61	2.84	2.36
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling	4.12	7.97	.....	6.91	.....	.....	.....	6.40	.....	.....	.....

Meats.	Chicago.		New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
BEEF AND VEAL.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	$16.64	$15.25	$16.84	$15.50	$14.87	.....	$16.57	$15.85
Good	15.22	14.45	15.56	14.08	14.51	$14.56	15.15	15.02
Medium	14.02	13.56	14.42	12.96	14.15	14.04	14.19	14.20
Common	12.02	12.31	12.17	12.00	13.54	.....	12.75	11.96
Cow—								
Good	12.95	12.39	12.84	12.18	12.90	12.65	13.38	12.40
Medium	11.88	11.40	11.82	11.06	12.47	12.02	12.24	11.29
Common	10.04	9.95	10.48	10.08	11.58	10.97	10.96	9.79
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	10.28	8.99	10.09	8.12	.....	.....
Common	8.81	7.51	8.87	7.94	9.50	7.25	8.83	8.06
Veal:								
Choice	16.26	16.62	18.48	16.80	.....	.....	.....	19.00
Good	15.26	14.95	16.34	14.52	.....	.....	17.46	16.04
Medium	13.26	13.80	15.17	12.68	13.04	13.58	15.14	14.35
Common	10.76	11.62	12.90	10.99	11.31	11.28	13.18	12.52
PORK AND LARD.								
Fresh pork cuts:								
Hams, 12-16 average	22.91	26.50	23.70	27.62	.....	29.00	.....	.....
Loins—								
8-10 lbs	20.09	19.40	22.09	21.78	21.32	20.45	20.77	20.42
10-12 lbs	18.86	18.00	20.78	20.72	20.27	19.48	20.09	19.40
12-14 lbs	17.69	16.82	19.18	19.32	18.67	18.18	18.85	17.69
14-16 lbs	16.54	15.68	18.02	18.08	16.98	16.89	17.19	16.40
16 lbs. over	15.41	14.64	16.58	16.85	.....	15.05	.....	14.82
Shoulders—								
Skinned	12.87	13.72	13.40	15.02	.....	.....	12.66	14.30
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs	12.69	14.50	.....	.....	13.41	15.52	11.91	14.50
6-8 lbs	11.95	13.60	11.82	14.55	12.77	15.02	.....	.....
Butts, Boston style	14.39	15.93	14.79	17.42	.....	.....	14.91	17.58
Spare ribs	7.46	7.96	10.72	11.31	10.58	11.50	.....	.....
Cured pork cuts:								
Hams, smoked	25.60	29.12	25.60	30.38	29.10	28.62	29.00	31.88
Shoulders, picnics, smoked	16.53	18.00	15.40	17.62	15.05	15.88	16.05	18.00
Bacon, breakfast	25.53	26.44	28.05	29.38	28.30	28.12	27.50	27.25
Lard	12.03	13.22	12.45	13.03	11.25	13.75	10.00	12.74
Lard compound	9.70	13.35	8.95	13.41	8.55	13.75	8.50	12.62
LAMB AND MUTTON.								
Lamb:								
Choice	23.60	25.92	26.88	24.72	25.78	26.62	27.06	28.25
Good	20.88	24.25	24.55	21.82	23.84	25.08	25.12	25.68
Medium	18.05	22.55	21.88	18.72	21.15	21.22	23.06	22.95
Common	14.32	18.88	17.14	14.98	.....	17.30	18.35	19.50
Spring lamb	27.04	27.18	27.59	25.98	23.95	26.79	25.06	26.10
Mutton:								
Good	12.98	15.90	12.84	14.95	11.14	14.80	14.70	14.87
Medium	10.98	13.08	10.12	11.80	8.73	11.45	12.73	12.60
Common	8.45	9.02	6.86	9.05	6.35	8.40	9.86	10.10

[1] So. St. Joseph did not report in 1921.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES DECLINE AS RESULT OF HEAVY RECEIPTS

Demand Insufficient to Prevent Accumulations in Markets—Undergrades Share in Losses.

Further net declines in butter prices resulted from the congested conditions of the markets during the week ending July 22.

Since the 1st of July, when the storing demand became less keen, it has been difficult to find outlets for the comparatively heavy arrivals. However, fancy butter found fairly large outlets into consumption and into the warehouses, and the undergrade market was supported fairly firmly by an export demand and a resulting speculative demand. But the supply of medium grades was far in excess of the demand.

Still, because the minimum price on undergrades appeared fixed, the whole market had some support, in sentiment at least. During the past week, however, when reports of weaker English markets came in, the undergrades lost all the support which was previously furnished by the exporters and the speculators, and as a result the whole market became weaker.

RECEIPTS NOT ABSORBED.

The markets opened in a weak, unsettled condition, with trading far too light to absorb the receipts. The already large accumulations were swelled until they became so burdensome that asking prices were reduced in the hope of increasing the demand. Buyers, however, through a great part of the week remained indifferent and took only for their immediate requirements.

About the middle of the week, when prices reached a level considerably below the average cost of butter already stored, buying became slightly more active, especially on the finer lots, and, though some of the markets did not advance, a steadier feeling soon developed. A further factor of influence in strengthening the markets, though largely of a sentimental and temporary nature, was a fair-sized export order for unsalted butter, which was bought in New York at prices said to be 33¾¢–34¢. This export business, however, was not reflected in any reductions in the accumulation of salted butter, and at the close of the week there was considerable doubt as to whether the demand would continue active enough to maintain the current level of prices.

That the increase in demand for fine butter during the week was largely for storing is shown by the more rapid increase in the storage holdings. The surplus over last year of holdings during the first three days of the week was increased 4,172,516 lbs., while the increase during the entire previous week was only slightly larger, having amounted to 1,288,826 lbs. In the face of such a rapid increase in the surplus over last year, there is some question as to whether operators will continue to store butter. If they do not, the receipts will have to move into consumptive or export channels. To effect this with present visible supplies, it may be necessary to further reduce prices. However there was a general feeling that prices could not go much lower, and yet dealers generally did not have a great deal of confidence in the situation.

The coal and railroad situation made the condition of the markets more than ever unsettled. There were no reports of shipments being refused by the railroads, but receivers complained of some delays, and the possibilities of a more complete tie-up caused operators to watch the situation closely. If transportation were to become badly crippled, there are many in the trade who think that eastern markets will develop an acute shortage of supplies, while Chicago will have more butter than can be disposed of.

Receipts at the four markets are showing a gradual decrease from the peak, which came during the latter part of June, but, compared with last year, they are still very large. This probably is a true indication of the trend of production. However, the report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association for the week ending July 15, covering 85 plants, shows a small increase in the make over the previous week. On the other hand, receivers report a material decrease in the size of individual shipments, and it is undoubtedly true that production is gradually decreasing.

CHEESE PRICES DROP DURING WEEK UNDER LIMITED DEMAND

Wisconsin Markets Influence Tone at Wholesale Centers—Quality Still a Main Factor.

The steadier feeling which prevailed in cheese markets at the close of the previous week gave way to a general feeling of easiness early in the week ending July 22. This feeling seems to have been due chiefly to actual and anticipated price declines at Wisconsin primary markets. Buying at country points both in New York and Wisconsin reflected the lack of confidence in present market conditions, whereas demand early in the month anticipated future needs.

During the week under review trading was of a hand-to-mouth character. Dull trading was noted in the South particularly, due no doubt largely to the fact that southern railroads accepted cheese and perishable goods on bills of lading subject to delay. Under the existing conditions many buyers and sellers felt that it was not unreasonable to anticipate lower prices at primary markets.

DEMAND CONTINUES LIGHT.

With trading generally light and with replacement costs somewhat lower, dealers in the majority of distributing markets showed a willingness to shade prices in order to keep stocks moving. Lower prices however, failed to stimulate demand sufficiently to bring about an increased volume of trading, and as a consequence prices were still lower at the close of the week. In the face of the light seasonal consumptive demand and in anticipation of further price declines, buyers were very cautious. Prices of fancy New York State cheese held firmer than prices of Wisconsin cheese. The market on the high quality New York cheese was depressed somewhat by the accumulation of so-called average fancy.

Quality of receipts in the distributing markets showed considerable irregularity. At Chicago the receipts were reported to be running well above the average for the season. In the other principal markets, however, especially at New York, receipts included a large proportion of cheese showing hot weather defects and ranging as low as thirds in quality. Receivers, in an effort to keep floors clear of the lower grades, offered sufficiently attractive concessions to divert some attention from the higher priced fancy cheese. However, the bulk of business was relatively small and was insufficient to prevent the average fancy quality from accumulating and depressing the market.

Many Idaho Apples Shipped in Bulk.

The feature of the 1921–22 apple season in Idaho was the large percentage of stock shipped in bulk. Most of this bulk stock went to the Middle Western and Mississippi Valley States where it was packed in baskets and barrels to supply the various markets where orders had been booked for that kind of apples.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	36½	35	37½	37	39½
Tuesday	36	34	37	37	40
Wednesday	36	33½	36	36½	40
Thursday	36	34	36½	36½	39¾
Friday	36	34	36½	36½	38½
Saturday	36	34	36½	36½	38½
Average for week	36.08	34.08	36.67	36.67	39.37
Previous week	37.08	35.25	37.58	37.33	39.45
Corresponding week last year	41.75	40.46	41.08	42.83	39.42

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20¾–21½	18¾–19½	21½–22½	19½	18¾
Tuesday	20¾–21½	18¾–19	21½–22½	19	18¾
Wednesday	20¾–21½	18½–19	21½–22½	19	18¾
Thursday	20¾–21½	18½–19	21½–22½	19½	18¾
Friday	20¾–21½	18½–19	21½–22½	19¾	19
Saturday	20¾–21½	18½–19	21½–22½	19¾	18½
Average for week	21.13	18.83	22.00	19.21	18.71
Previous week	21.13	19.75	22.00	19.92	19.50
Corresponding week last year	20.75	19.79	20.21	22.42	19.92

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	33	Friday	33¼
Tuesday	33	Saturday	32½
Wednesday	33½		
Thursday	33¾	Average	33.17

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending July 22.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	17,848,858	18,960,765	13,721,236
Receipts since Jan. 1	390,015,610	372,166,752	319,773,855
Put into cold storage	6,227,574	6,348,926	5,016,355
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,090,911	1,227,844	2,427,626
Change during week	+5,136,663	+5,121,082	+2,588,729
Total holdings	53,962,576	48,825,913	47,406,632
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,368,795	4,976,579	4,856,641
Receipts since Jan. 1	108,662,845	104,294,050	105,809,947
Put into cold storage	2,824,638	2,105,922	2,264,723
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,185,107	[1] 1,347,887	1,926,542
Change during week	+1,639,531	+[1] 758,035	+338,181
Total holdings	16,627,376	[1] 14,987,845	14,222,241
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,237,754	3,534,269	3,342,208
Receipts since Jan. 1	104,222,303	100,984,549	88,904,180
Put into cold storage	1,211,646	1,674,596	815,552
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,144,566	2,077,865	2,035,622
Change during week	−932,920	−403,269	−1,220,070
Total holdings	24,390,594	25,323,514	16,286,917
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	293,498	321,421	254,446
Receipts since Jan. 1	12,197,921	11,904,423	10,028,978
Put into cold storage	74,222	71,549	87,930
Withdrawn from cold storage	29,352	[1] 34,171	62,089
Change during week	+44,870	+[1] 37,378	+25,841
Total holdings	4,953,828	[1] 4,908,958	3,669,959

[1] Corrected figure.

Fruits and Vegetables

PEAR AND GRAPE SHIPMENTS ARRIVE IN HEAVY QUANTITIES

Potato Prices Gain in Eastern Cities but Lose in Western Markets—Peaches Irregular.

A new feature of the fruit and vegetable market during the week ending July 24 was the arrival of heavy shipments of pears and considerable quantities of grapes from California. Cantaloupe and watermelon supplies, on the other hand, decreased 25%–30% compared with the previous week. White potato shipments also declined in like proportion, but peaches and most other lines were more abundant. The height of the peach season is coming on rapidly. Lettuce supplies were 20% lighter than the preceding week. Total shipments of 14 fruits and vegetables were 14,165 cars, or 2,424 cars less than the week before.

Eastern potato markets generally showed a firm tone, but in the Middle West potato prices were lower. Peach markets were very irregular. Cantaloupes strengthened in New York City, and watermelons closed firm because of decreasing supplies. Apples showed a weaker tendency.

EXPECT LARGE GRAPE SHIPMENTS.

Grapes.—Almost 100 carloads of grapes had been shipped from California to July 22 and a few cars were reported from Arizona. In the principal eastern producing States—New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan—the condition of the crop on July 1 was estimated at 90%–95% compared with the 10-year average of about 75%. Shipments from those sections will undoubtedly exceed those of last season. July 1 condition of the grape crop in California was figured at 98%, the 10-year average in that State being 90%.

Pears.—Georgia has already marketed more than 50 carloads of pears and California more than 500 cars. Movement from the latter State became very active during the past week. Light shipments came from Michigan, Texas, and several other southern sections. Pear production is likely to show but little increase over last season. Total estimated crop is 15,613,000 bus., half of which will be from California, Washington, and New York.

Tomatoes.—Because of the fast-waning movement of tomatoes from Tennessee and Texas, total shipments for last week fell off slightly. Heaviest increases in supply were from New Jersey and Ohio. New Jersey alone furnished one-fourth of the tomatoes sent to market during the week, and probably will ship 2,100 cars this season. About 350 cars are expected from Ohio. New Jersey stock in 20-qt. crates ranged 75¢–$1 in the New York jobbing market, while 12-qt. baskets from Ohio sold at 50¢ in Pittsburgh. Tennessee flat crates brought only 50¢–75¢ in Chicago. Home-grown tomatoes are becoming so plentiful in northern sections that shipped-in stock soon will be a negligible factor.

Lettuce.—Supplies of lettuce are very moderate at this time of the year, New York now furnishing two-thirds of the carlot shipments. The movement from California and Washington was much lighter last week, filling less than 80 cars. Michigan sent only a dozen cars to market. Big Boston lettuce, 2 dozen heads to the crate, ranged $1–$1.25 on the Chicago wholesale market, but was 50¢ higher in eastern cities. Ordinary stock from Michigan sold as low as 50¢–75¢ in Chicago. Washington Iceberg lettuce was in good demand at $2.50–$3 per crate in the Middle West.

Lettuce acreage in New York State is considerably heavier than last season. California, which has made record shipments of 10,000 cars since the opening of the movement in October, 1921, will remain the banner lettuce State this fall and winter. Colorado will have at least 6,500 acres of lettuce.

Celery.—Practically all celery now being shipped comes from Michigan, with a few cars from New Jersey. Acreage of celery in the Kalamazoo section of Michigan is estimated at 1,050 acres, or slightly more than last year. In Ottawa County, Mich., there are about 980 acres. Very heavy supplies have been going from that section by boat to Chicago since June, "highball" crates jobbing around $1 in that market. Good crops of celery are expected in New York. Last season about 3,100 carloads were reported from New York; 1,000 carloads from Michigan, and 2,600 cars from California.

POTATOES GAIN IN NEW YORK.

White potatoes.—Supplies of potatoes were again short in New York City last week, and Eastern Shore of Virginia Cobblers jumped 75¢ per bbl. Shipments from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland were only 2,000 cars, compared with 3,600 the week before. The f. o. b. market closed slow and dull at shipping points, the price at Onley, Va., declining to $2.25–$2.50. With the arrival of almost 500 cars of potatoes in Chicago, carlot sales in that city closed at 50¢ below the previous week's range. Movement from New Jersey and Kansas increased about 250%. Heavy shipments were also reported from the Sandland District of Minnesota. The Kearney section of Nebraska was expected to become active the last week of July. Sacked Early Ohios from Kaw Valley closed firm in Kansas City at $1.25–$1.50 per 100 lbs., but at shipping points there was a noticeable weakening. New Jersey Cobblers were steady at $1.35–$2 per 100 lbs. in leading consuming centers.

Watermelons.—Supplies of watermelons from Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina fell off heavily during the week. The Georgia season probably will be much shorter than usual and shipments will not be up to last year's high mark. First shipments have come from Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. California's output was considerably heavier than the previous week. Southeastern Tom Watsons sold at $200–$400 per car in eastern markets and advanced to a top of $450 in Chicago.

Cantaloupes.—Arizona and California cantaloupes jobbed at a general range of $2–$3 per standard crate. New York sales of Arkansas Salmon Tints brought $2.50–$2.75, middle western markets ranging 25¢ lower. Demand in New York was so good that the market did not break under the arrival of 555 cars of cantaloupes. Of the total movement of 1,800 cars during the week, Arkansas shipped 547 cars, central and northern California 467 cars, Indiana 257, Arizona 195, and North Carolina 143 cars. This season's shipments to July 22 were 2,300 cars ahead of last year's movement to the same date.

Peaches.—Movement of peaches from central Georgia is fast closing. Large shipments are now coming from around Cornelia in northeastern Georgia. However, supplies from Arkansas and North Carolina were the most important factors in the week's peach situation. Heavy receipts in New York forced the jobbing price of Elbertas down to $2.75–$3 per crate, but North Carolina stock held firm at higher levels. Arkansas Elbertas closed at $2.50–$2.75 in Kansas City, a decline of 75¢. Chicago sales ranged $3.50–$4.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers, No. 1—Barrels.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. July 24.	This season. July 17.	One year ago.
New York	278	$2.75–3.00	$2.00–2.25	$4.00–4.25
Boston	255	3.75–4.00	3.75–4.00	4.50–5.00
Philadelphia	146	2.50–2.65	3.00	3.85–4.00
Baltimore	29	2.75–3.25	2.75	3.75–4.25
Pittsburgh	321	3.40–3.50	4.00	5.00
Cincinnati	43	4.00	4.00–4.25	4.50
Chicago	484	[1] 3.75–3.80	[1] 4.15–4.30	[1] 5.00
St. Louis	134	4.00	5.00	5.00
Kansas City	303	[2] 1.25–1.50	[2] 1.25–1.50	[2] 1.25

WATERMELONS, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watsons, 22–30 lbs. Average—Bulk per car.

New York	387	$200–350	$200–250	$250–300
Boston	116	[3] .20–.40	[3] .25–.50	[3] .35–.45
Philadelphia	185	150–275	250–325	200–350
Baltimore	180	200–375	175–300	200–350
Pittsburgh	157	275–425	235	300
Cincinnati	95	[4] 20–45	[4] 25–50	40
Chicago	227	215–450	185–425	275–450
St. Louis	122	[5] 400	340	250–450
Kansas City	92	[6] 2.00–2.50	[7] 2.00–2.25	250–350

PEACHES, Georgia Elbertas—Sixes, and Bushel Baskets.

New York	510	$2.75–3.00	$3.00–3.50	$3.25–3.50
Boston	79	3.25–4.50	3.00–3.25	3.50–4.00
Philadelphia	72	2.75–3.25	2.00–2.50	3.75
Baltimore	40	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.25	3.50–4.00
Pittsburgh	81	2.75–3.25	3.00–3.75	3.50–4.00
Cincinnati	39	3.00	3.25–3.50	3.50–4.00
Chicago	123	3.00–3.50	2.75–3.00	3.25–3.75
St. Louis	62	2.00–2.25	2.75–3.00	3.75–4.25
Kansas City	32	2.75–3.00	3.25	4.50

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.

New York	555	$2.50–2.75	$2.00–2.25	$4.00–4.25
Boston	223	2.75–3.00	2.25–2.50	3.75–4.00
Philadelphia	194	1.75–2.25	1.75–2.25	3.50–4.00
Baltimore	65	1.75–2.00	2.00	3.00–3.25
Pittsburgh	419	2.00–2.25	2.25	3.50–3.75
Cincinnati	81	2.25–2.50	3.00	3.75–4.00
Chicago	237	2.00–2.25	2.50	2.75–3.00
St. Louis	140	2.25–2.50	2.50–2.75	[8] 3.00
Kansas City	150	[3] 1.50–1.75	2.00–2.25	2.75–3.00

APPLES, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, Various Varieties—Bushel Baskets.

New York	94	$1.25–1.50	$1.50–2.00	.....
Boston	60	1.50–1.75	1.50–2.25	.....
Baltimore	3	1.25–1.50	1.00–1.25	.....
Pittsburgh	90	1.50	1.75	.....
Chicago	108	[9] 1.50–1.75	[9] 1.75–2.00	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.)			
Kaw Valley points	$0.65–0.85	$1.00–1.10	$0.85–1.00
South Jersey points	1.50	1.65	2.50–2.60
North Jersey points	1.35	1.35–1.50	2.40–2.50
Onley, Va (Bbl.)	2.25–2.50	2.60–2.75	4.25–4.50
WATERMELONS (cars)			
Macon, Ga	75–175	50–200	60–150
Sulphur Spgs.Tex	[7] .45–.85	.....	[7] .30–.50
PEACHES (sixes)			
Georgia points	2.35–2.50	2.25–2.50	.....
Aberdeen, N. C	2.75–3.00	.....	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Kans. Early Ohios, per 100 lbs.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] Bulk per 100 melons.
[5] Mo. Tom Watsons.
[6] Tex., bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[8] Ark. Salmon Tints.
[9] Illinois apples.

Potatoes Move from Minneapolis Section.

Movement of early potatoes from the Minneapolis section began about July 10, with general shipments starting about July 25. The acreage has been slightly increased this year, and the yield is expected to be heavy and of good quality. The late potato crop in that district looked fine early in July and, with heavily increased acreage, there should be a large output.

ARIZONA MAY SHIP 1,800 CARS OF CANTALOUPES THIS SEASON

Area Planted in the Phoenix, Mesa, and Glendale Districts Estimated at 4,500 Acres.

The gross area planted to cantaloupes in the Phoenix, Mesa, and Glendale sections of Arizona is estimated to be about 4,500 acres, compared with 3,900 acres in 1921. This is the equivalent of about 4,000 net acreage when allowance is made for waste space in the fields, according to a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Phoenix. Practically no damage has been reported from aphis this season.

Taking into consideration the average influences on the crop until harvested, the cantaloupes that will be marketed from the Salt River Valley this year should fill 1,500–1,800 cars, compared with 1,474 cars last season. To July 22 nearly 1,500 cars had been shipped, about 1,000 of which were forwarded between July 9 and 15. Movement started about a week later than usual, the first car being billed on July 1. The peak of the movement occurred on July 11, when shipments were almost 200 cars.

MELONS RIPENED RAPIDLY.

As is usually the case, the melons ripened very rapidly. The season probably will be short because of the large daily movement. The crop in the Phoenix and Glendale districts is reported to be running to the larger sizes and probably half of the stock will be packed as standard 45's, while the remaining half will go forward as standard 36's and flat crates. In the Mesa district the melons are slightly smaller than the average size and will be packed mostly as standard 45's.

The Imperial Valley of California has been recently loading less than 50 cars of cantaloupes per day and a considerable portion of these were Honey Dews. Rapidly deteriorating quality and exceedingly low markets on off-grade stock are causing the Imperial Valley shipments to diminish rapidly. The good quality of Arizona cantaloupes helped to hold up the market for the Salt River Valley product in competition with stock from other sections.

Most of Arizona's crop will be marketed from the first or "crown" setting. The crop on the crown set is very good but the second setting is light. The third set is reported by many growers to be good, but it is not likely that weather and growing conditions will permit much of this set to be marketed.

A slight labor shortage and, in some instances, delayed receipts of crating material have been limiting factors in the volume of shipments from Arizona. In some fields it has been impossible for the pickers to keep up with their patches and a considerable loss of over-ripe stock has resulted. Because of the prevailing low market conditions, some growers have considered it unprofitable to ship choice melons and have confined their shipments to fancy stock. Choice cantaloupes are those which have ripened to such a stage that they can not be shipped any great distance but must reach the consumer in a limited time before they become too soft for marketing. Fancy stock is that which is fully matured but firm and which can be relied upon to carry to distant markets in good condition if shipped under proper refrigeration.

Daily meetings of the local distributors were held with the Phoenix representative of the Federal market news service, and every effort was made to effect an equitable distribution of the cantaloupes and to prevent market gluts.

Texas Watermelon Market Rather Dull in Hempstead Section.

The watermelon industry around Hempstead, Tex., is approximately 20 years old and has been one of the main cash resources of the community, according to a local representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At present, however, the industry is decreasing rapidly because of a lack of scieutific cultural methods. In the past it was not uncommon for the Hempstead station alone to load as many as 1,000 cars of melons during a season, but this year that station will probably not load more than 150 cars.

The Tom Watson is the principal variety grown. Melons are usually raised year after year on the same land without crop rotation, although some commercial fertilizer, generally cottonseed meal or something similar, is used. A few of the more progressive farmers are beginning to realize that if the watermelon industry is to continue in that section some system of crop rotation must be practiced and the soil must be kept in better condition by the use of leguminous crops.

Shipments for the present season have been very light to date and the production will undoubtedly be short, because of adverse weather conditions during the growing season. To July 22 only 985 cars of melons had moved from the entire Hempstead district. The quality of the stock being shipped is very high, the melons cutting a bright red with a high sugar content.

The marketing methods practiced are similar to those found at other unorganized shipping points. There is at Hempstead a nominal association of growers affiliated with the State farm bureau, but so far the organization has controlled only 10% of the shipments. The few cars they have shipped have been put up in the best condition, the stock graded according to size and quality and the larger sizes labeled and treated for stem-end rot. These cars invariably bring a premium over other shipments.

The local market opened rather dull in early July, owing to the condition of the large receiving markets and the threatening aspect of the railroad situation. The best grade 28–32 lb. stock sold at 90¢–$1.10 per 100 lbs., carloads f. o. b. cash track, while the smaller stock, averaging around 24 lbs., sold at $100–$125 per car of four tiers. Sales thus far have been generally for cash on track and on the basis of a certain amount per 100 lbs., or so much per car in bulk.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending July 22.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to July 22.	Last season to July 22.	Total last season
Apples	626	371	619	2,556	591	88,544
Cabbage	126	95	121	17,073	12,682	31,222
Cantaloupes	1,829	2,348	2,444	17,466	15,164	25,572
Celery	63	38	46	4,973	4,309	11,643
Grapes	60	73	30	97	164	37,203
Lettuce	329	318	409	16,624	14,051	18,300
Onions	384	374	324	7,274	6,246	20,784
Peaches	1,771	1,193	1,457	8,712	12,753	27,222
Pears	454	462	95	567	746	12,823
Potatoes:						
Sweet	84	28	75	208	30	19,263
White	4,127	4,009	5,268	42,779	35,477	237,848
Tomatoes	482	527	513	17,66[illegible]	11,544	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	648	315	623	10,379	8,910	15,566
Watermelons	3,182	3,962	4,565	30,941	25,729	46,463
Total	14,165	14,113	16,589	177,249	148,396	609,657

SANDHILL SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA SHIPPING PEACHES

Area Has Grown in Importance—May Move 1,000 Cars this Season—U. S. Grades in Use.

For the first time a field station of the market news service operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been opened in the Sandhill section of North Carolina to furnish reliable market information to the peach growers, shippers, and buyers in that district. The State Bureau of Markets is cooperating in this service.

According to the department's representative stationed at Aberdeen, that territory is becoming an important peach-shipping section and shows considerable growth each year. In 1921 less than 600 cars were shipped, while to July 22 this season 565 cars had been marketed, compared with 316 cars to the corresponding time last year. Local estimates place the total output for this year at 1,000 cars.

IS LEADING PEACH AREA.

This leading peach area of North Carolina is centralized in the Sandhill section, including the towns of Aberdeen, Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Hoffman, and Candor. These towns are the principal shipping points, and the section is well served by railroads, practically no long hauls by wagon or truck being necessary.

The early crop consists mostly of Carmans, but the bulk of the crop is Georgia Belles and Elbertas which are shipped later in the season. The movement of Belles began about July 18, heaviest shipments coming about a week later. Elbertas started about July 22 and were expected to continue for a week or 10 days. Early sales of Elbertas brought $2.75–$3 f. o. b. cash track.

The container in general use is the 6-basket crate. Most of the crop is packed and sold through a local association of growers, which has adopted the U. S. grades for peaches. Practically all the fruit is rigidly graded and inspected before shipment, and every effort is made to hold the packers to the adopted standards. All shipments by the association carry its label on the crates.

The Sandhill section, although new, has developed a reputation for high quality fruit and, for the most part, careful methods of culture prevail. The peaches are handled according to standard methods. A large acreage has been newly planted during the past two years; the bearing trees are well set and the fruit generally of good quality. It is expected, therefore, that in the next few years the carlot shipments will be more than doubled.

Gain in Boat Shipments of Northwestern Apples.

In the Pacific Northwest last season an increased tonnage of apples moved by water from the Pacific coast ports. The year 1921 marked the first refrigerated shipment of apples by boat to the Atlantic seaboard and the first all-water exports via the Panama Canal. Heavy shipments were made from Portland and Seattle.

To Mar. 1, 306,800 boxes of Northwestern apples had been shipped by boat from Seattle. This was 305,000 boxes more than were shipped from that port in 1919, and 220,400 boxes more than the 1920 movement. Previous to last season, practically no boat shipments of apples had been made from Portland, but to Mar. 1 this year the movement by water from that port amounted to 433,300 boxes.

SHIPMENTS OF PEACHES FROM GEORGIA NOW NEARLY ENDED

Movement Starts from Cornelia Section—Prices This Season Have Been at High Levels.

The closing of the shipping season in South Georgia and the commencement of the movement from the Cornelia district in the northeastern part of the State marks the beginning of the end of the 1922 Georgia peach deal.

Despite indications of a shipping season 10 days later than in 1921, the unusually favorable weather during June and the first half of July served to mature the fruit quickly, and July 4 witnessed the opening of the Elberta season. Total shipments to July 15, the dividing date between the southern and northern peach seasons in Georgia, were 6,481 cars compared with 10,000 cars shipped to the same date in 1921.

PRICES HOLD UP WELL.

The short crop forecast this season held f. o. b. prices at high levels, notwithstanding the presence of a considerable amount of fruit of ordinary quality and condition and the draggy movement of peaches in consuming markets. Best Georgia Belles averaged close to $1.75 per crate or bushel, and best Elbertas ranged $2–$2.50, with most sales $2.25–$2.50. For the first time this season fruit packed in bushel baskets brought a premium, when Elbertas sold around July 10 for $2.50 per bushel and crated stock brought only $2.25.

In 1921 the first sales of Georgia Belles about June 27 ranged $1.60–$1.75. This variety closed around $1.50, some stock being stored at that price in terminal warehouses. Elbertas opened on July 5 last year at $1.75, weakened to $1.50–$1.65 about July 7, and closed firm at $1.75–$2 for best stock, with generally good fruit selling around $1.50.

As a whole, the 1922 season in South Georgia proved a profitable one to the growers, many of whom were able to sell their crops on contract early in the season at prices which showed a good profit over the cost of production despite the short crop harvested. First pickings of Belles showed a considerable percentage of wormy stock because of the difficulty of properly spraying for the second brood of larvæ which developed immediately following the heavy rains of the last week of May. Elbertas, however, were relatively free from disease and worms and showed good color and size. The improvement noted during the past two seasons in control of brown rot and curculio has had the effect of rejuvenating the spirits of South Georgia peach growers, and all anticipate a more successful season in 1923.

CORNELIA CROP SHORT.

In the Cornelia district of northeast Georgia the crop is estimated by local authorities at 150–200 cars, compared with 250 cars shipped in 1921. Unusually cool weather during the growing season and a comparatively light setting of fruit are the reasons given for the shorter crop this year, according to a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Cornelia. In some orchards the fruit will be scarce but of good size and color. In others there will be a wide range in quality because of the difficulty experienced in spraying during wet weather.

First sales of Belles at Cornelia on July 18 ranged around $2.25, with Elbertas bringing $2.50–$2.75 per crate or bushel in carlots, f. o. b. usual terms. Sales reported later in that week averaged 50¢ lower. About half of the crop in the district was contracted before the opening of the shipping season at prices ranging $2.50–$3, but it has since been reported that a number of these contracts have been canceled.

Approximately 80% of the peach trees in northeast Georgia are of the Elberta variety. Practically all orchards are located on hillsides and because of that fact the fruit is generally of high color. The Cornelia district has attained a wide reputation in the past for fruit of fine quality and pack, and growers are confident that this season will not prove an exception.

Central Georgia Watermelon Crop Light.

The low yield and poor quality of the South Georgia watermelon crop was attributed generally to the excessively wet weather during the growing season. It was expected that the crop from Central Georgia would be of better quality and would give a larger yield. The Central Georgia season, however, is proving to be a disappointment to growers and shippers, according to reports from a local representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Macon.

Indications are that the season will be short, with light shipments of only ordinary quality and condition and with prices at a rather low level. On July 22, the cash track price f. o. b. shipping points was $75–$150 bulk per car, for medium sized melons.

As the season progresses, it appears that the melons are not maturing properly. In many cases the vines are dying and the yield is much lighter than was expected. During the week of July 16–22, the Georgia shipments averaged little more than 100 cars per day, whereas 300–400 cars was the daily movement during the height of the South Georgia season. The shipments of Georgia watermelons to July 22 were 10,808 cars, compared with 11,406 to the same date last year. The total movement last season was 16,140 cars, but Georgia shipments this year are not likely to be anywhere near that number.

INSPECTIONS AT SHIPPING POINTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

During the 1921–22 shipping season departments of the above-named States inspected a total of more than 80,000 car lots of fruits and vegetables.

At the very outset there was an obvious need for an agency which would assist in harmonizing the varying policies of the States and in bringing about a mutual understanding between shipping point and terminal services. The Federal department, therefore, in practically all cases cooperated closely with the State departments and in a few cases furnished supervisors to act in an advisory capacity.

With the changed and broadened authority and in spite of the fact that it was accompanied by no increase in the appropriation of funds the situation has improved. Cooperative agreements have already been drawn up with the State departments of New Jersey, Wisconsin, Missouri, Colorado, California, Washington, and Montana to provide for a joint State and Federal service.

Under the provisions of these agreements the Federal department may participate in the supervision of the work, but without duplicating or supplanting existing State machinery. It is intended in so far as possible to make the original inspection for grade final, and reinspections for grade will be made only under conditions which will permit a thorough examination of the product. Joint certificates will be received in all Federal courts as prima facie evidence as to the truth of the statements contained therein and in most of the cooperating States they will also be received on the same basis in State courts.

HAS EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

In addition to providing a highly desirable basis for trading, the inspection of farm products at shipping points is extremely important in an educational way and exerts a potent influence in securing the adoption of proper methods of grading, handling, and loading for shipment.

Already many requests are being filed with the U. S. Department of Agriculture by shippers in territories where no local machinery is available. It is possible that the Federal department may offer its service at a few of these points where there is a concentrated tonnage and where the work would be fully self-supporting. The limiting factor is the lack of funds as the fees collected by the department may not be reexpended by the department to extend the service, but must under the provisions of the law, be turned into the Treasury of the United States.

Report of the British Apple Markets Available for Distribution.

A comprehensive report on the British apple markets and a review of the 1921–22 apple season in the British Isles has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is based on a detailed report recently submitted by the Agricultural Trade Commissioner of the department, located in London.

The report includes a detailed description of the fruit auctions in England and Scotland and describes the improvements in trading conditions, particularly those that are applied to apples imported from the United States and other countries. Helpful suggestions are made to shippers of apples who export their product to Great Britain. The need of expert packing is emphasized and the success is mentioned of direct shipments via the Panama Canal from western producing sections.

There is an especially interesting description of the Covent Garden market in London. Covent Garden is an ancient market place and is the property of the Duke of Bedford, who has exclusive marketing privileges in that section of the city. The London auction sales are held in Electric Hall, which was formerly a ballroom adjoining the Covent Garden Theater.

The appendix contains several statistical tables of value. The last table shows the market seasons for fruits from the respective foreign countries. It emphasizes the fact that the British Isles draw upon nearly every quarter of the globe for food supplies.

Exporters of apples and others having actual need for this report may obtain copies on request from the Foreign Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

British Columbia probably will have 75% of last year's apple crop, or 793,120 bbls. (2,379,360 boxes), according to an official report from Ottawa. Wealthy and Wagener varieties will be very light; Delicious and Jonathans heavy.

JUNE INSPECTIONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES TOTAL 2,888

Inspections in 30 Cities during Past Fiscal Year Numbered 31,207—Navy Uses Service.

Inspections made by the Food Products Inspection Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture during June were slightly more than the number made in June, 1921, inspectors stationed in 24 markets having made 764 examinations of fruit shipments and 2,124 inspections of vegetables, the total being 13% less than the highest monthly record, which was established in May, 1922.

The Pittsburgh staff made the most inspections during June, with a total of 685. The New York office handled 339 inspections, and Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago each had slightly more than 200. Cleveland and Detroit followed with 190 and 175, respectively. The Pittsburgh office was obliged to decline 295 requests because of lack of time, and Boston declined 52 requests.

Inspectors located at three naval bases on the Atlantic coast (Boston, New York, and Philadelphia) examined 1,617,516 lbs. of fruit and vegetables for the Navy and 260,732 lbs. for the Marine Corps. At three naval stations on the California coast (San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego) inspections covering 1,346,178 lbs. were made for the Navy, and 15,822 lbs. were inspected for the Marine Corps at San Diego. The volume of work at these six stations was 15% heavier than in May.

COMMERCIAL INSPECTIONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Market.	1918-19 total.	1919-20 total.	1920-21 total.	1921-22 July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	Total.
Atlanta	98	464	385	73	34	52	48	42	31	39	41	13	16	16	31	436
Baltimore	274	833	691	126	56	50	64	75	23	49	94	83	91	102	51	864
Boston	1,106	1,399	1,028	122	62	77	85	72	40	50	55	77	100	96	213	1,049
Buffalo	286	535	598	104	86	13	33	58	19	21	32	28	51	80	84	609
Chicago	2,302	4,115	2,671	315	275	193	583	635	475	358	344	289	193	237	223	4,120
Cincinnati	356	880	729	30	77	60	105	104	25	45	32	52	35	69	61	695
Cleveland	784	1,122	1,296	128	143	57	60	100	62	102	66	92	131	193	190	1,324
Columbus	70	297	187	(1)	8	22	36	22	15	9	15	23	30	40	33	253
Denver	184	212	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	13	16
Detroit	694	781	561	128	112	61	57	33	32	41	30	45	119	228	175	1,061
Fort Worth	221	445	75	(1)	(1)	10	33	25	19	16	19	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	122
Harrisburg	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	0	0	2	3	4	6	2	7	27
Houston	242	359	339	(1)	(1)	3	26	31	10	16	13	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	99
Indianapolis	358	474	510	39	52	44	51	41	19	27	36	37	26	39	45	456
Kansas City	727	1,347	865	51	49	45	141	102	27	52	67	73	80	81	67	835
Los Angeles	39	5	36	0	2	2	3	0	2	4	8	4	1	0	0	26
Louisville	(1)	(1)	9	22	20	10	12	16	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	80
Memphis	276	422	321	49	37	48	63	60	34	26	40	20	21	30	24	452
Milwaukee	56	360	248	45	39	37	44	35	18	31	36	38	27	60	70	480
Minneapolis	500	577	558	74	43	39	226	128	47	78	68	146	58	74	54	1,035
New Orleans	294	654	744	44	115	98	80	78	20	35	42	33	34	39	66	684
New York	2,016	2,036	2,717	565	233	165	213	316	216	357	501	412	462	483	339	4,262
Norfolk	(1)	(1)	12	(1)	(1)	2	16	27	27	20	23	13	12	6	(1)	146
Omaha	419	593	288	27	5	5	113	64	28	37	55	60	38	23	16	471
Philadelphia	429	1,740	3,351	422	385	328	391	505	305	425	640	497	548	538	212	5,196
Pittsburgh	1,236	3,894	4,412	509	451	261	423	385	115	151	195	169	326	705	685	4,375
St. Louis	932	1,329	786	87	74	107	156	222	47	74	71	127	116	132	144	1,357
San Francisco	80	42	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Washington	158	496	448	56	40	42	49	71	48	27	48	36	25	40	54	536
Wilkes-Barre	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	5	9	1	7	21	21	19	17	31	136
Other markets [2]	356	77	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	14,493	25,488	23,877	3,016	2,398	1,836	3,122	3,256	1,706	2,100	2,595	2,392	2,565	3,333	2,888	31,207

[1] No inspector stationed here for this period.
[2] Inspections at other markets were: 1918-19—Butte 40, Des Moines 124, Fargo 16, Jacksonville 72, Joplin 1, Oklahoma City 32, Portland 46, Spokane 25; 1919-20—Des Moines 62, Jacksonville 7, Portland 8; 1920-21—Sacramento 4, San Diego 3.

SERVICE DEVELOPED RAPIDLY.

Market inspection of fruits and vegetables was inaugurated by the department in November, 1917, when offices were opened New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Fort Worth. By the end of that fiscal year 30 stations were in operation at important terminal markets. From Boston to Jacksonville on the Atlantic seaboard these inspection offices dotted the entire country to Portland and San Francisco on the Pacific coast. About 6,070 inspections were made in the eight months ending June 30, 1918. The following fiscal year the total was 14,493. In 1920 it was 25,488 and in the year ending June 30, 1921, there were 23,877 inspections.

During the past fiscal year ending June 30 the 30 offices which were operated during all or part of that time handled a grand total of 31,207 inspections, an increase of about 30% over the previous year, as is shown in Table 1 accompanying this article. Inspections of fruits numbered 12,417, and vegetables 18,790. The Philadelphia staff handled more than 5,000 inspections, while the staffs at Pittsburgh, New York, and Chicago each had over 4,000 to their credit.

The accompanying chart shows that inspections of fruit are heaviest in the fall when apples are moving in large quantities to consuming markets and to storage centers. Least attention is required for shipments of fruit about April. The largest number of inspections of vegetables is made in the spring and summer. December usually is the month when vegetable inspections are lightest, and also when total inspections of fruits and vegetables reach the lowest point.

INSPECTIONS FOR NAVY.

Inspections for the Navy were begun in August, 1917. This work was instituted at the Brooklyn Navy Yard under the direction of the Washington office, the Navy work having started before the regular inspection service got under way. During 1920 and 1921 this phase of the service rapidly expanded, until offices were established at six other naval bases: Great Lakes, San Francisco, Boston, San Diego, Norfolk, and Philadelphia. In June, 1922, an office was opened at San Pedro, Calif. Because of the transfer of naval forces from the Great Lakes station, the inspection office at that point was closed in November, 1921.

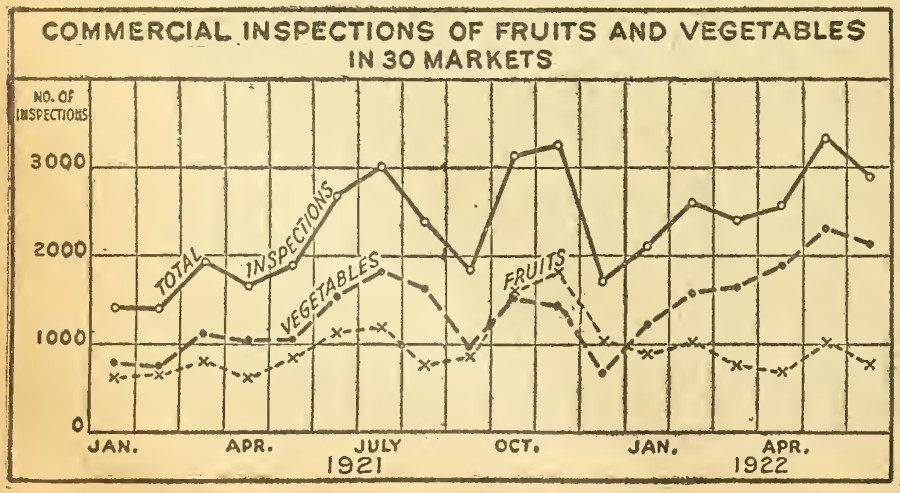
Inspections of fruits and vegetables for the Marine Corps are made at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Diego. New York inspectors alone examined nearly 3,000,000 lbs. for the Marine Corps during the past fiscal year. This special work on behalf of the Navy and Marine Corps has been of great value in assuring the proper quality, grade, and condition of these food supplies.

Table 2 shows the quantity of fruit and vegetables inspected at eight naval bases. Of the 34,440,016 lbs. inspected during the fiscal year ending in June, 32,253,747 lbs. were passed as being satisfactory and 2,186,269 lbs. were rejected because of poor quality or condition. "Cuts" amounting to 157,879 lbs. were made to comply with Navy specifications, while items found to have been billed short weight amounted to 2,729 lbs.

Table 2.—Inspections for the Navy and the Marine Corps.

Station.	Date of starting.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
NAVY.		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
New York	Aug., 1917	10,000,000	7,598,887	6,295,002
Great Lakes	June, 1920	(3)	8,077,721	[1] 2,000,339
San Francisco	July, 1920	.....	4,896,123	3,166,653
Boston	Nov., 1920	.....	1,847,909	2,839,315
San Diego	Jan., 1921	.....	4,071,688	8,745,414
Norfolk	Feb., 1921	.....	2,175,148	[2] 2,049,267
Philadelphia	Apr., 1921	.....	1,212,900	5,683,272
San Pedro	June, 1922	.....	.....	105,211
Total for the Navy		10,000,000	29,880,376	30,884,473
Marine Corps: total		.....	1,332,472	3,555,543
Grand total		10,000,000	31,212,848	34,440,016

[1] Great Lakes station closed in November.
[2] Norfolk open from October to January only.
[3] Unknown.



Local estimates in the Kearney district of Nebraska indicate approximately 6,000 acres of early potatoes this season, or about twice as many as last year.

Hay and Feed

HAY IN POOR DEMAND AT ALL MARKETS; RECEIPTS FALL OFF

Trading of Hand-to-Mouth Character—New Hay is Becoming Important Factor in Markets.

Reports from the various markets for the week ending July 22 show no improvement in the demand for hay throughout the country. Dealers and consumers bought only for immediate needs and the receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the week ending July 22 and July 15, 1922, and July 23, 1921, as shown in the following table, although comparatively light, appeared ample to supply the demand:

City	1922		1921
	July 22	July 15	July 23
Boston	30	57	.....
New York	280	243	157
Philadelphia	41	26	.....
Pittsburgh	29	89	23
Cincinnati	113	104	110
Chicago	191	73	293
Minneapolis-St. Paul	141	64	41
St. Louis	88	96	237
Kansas City	330	.....	.....
Los Angeles	84	101	227
San Francisco	.....	89	174

Not much top-grade hay was offered, and as prices were quoted materially higher for these grades buyers took medium and low-grade hay in preference. Offerings of new hay for shipment became more liberal and were an important market factor. Indications point to a quiet market until new hay comes forward freely.

TIMOTHY RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Timothy.—Receipts of timothy were less than anticipated in most markets. This was attributed partly to the railroad strike and partly to the recent rains which hindered harvesting. Prices were largely nominal, as buyers bought only on a hand-to-mouth basis. Dealers report that a rather large percentage of new hay reached the markets in a heated and sweaty condition and required additional handling. Because of the "Subject to Strike" clause inserted on bills of lading, making it rather doubtful who would be responsible in case of heat and other damage resulting from delays, buyers have become extremely cautious.

A good demand for old hay was reported from the Chicago and Minneapolis markets. Arrivals of new clover and clover-mixed hay were very light, but shipments in good condition were well absorbed. Deliveries by railroads were slow and few invoices for hay "to arrive" were reported by principal receivers. Although receipts, therefore, are not expected to be heavy during the coming week, it is thought by the trade that a strike settlement would result in rather heavy shipping, as large quantities of new hay in the interior are available for shipment. Premiums for old over new hay ranged from $1 to $3 per ton.

Alfalfa.—A rather sharp increase in receipts of alfalfa from country points developed during the week. Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado shipments to middle western markets were heavy. Some difficulty in finding an outlet for this hay was experienced in Kansas City. While a fair demand was noted from the Southeast, the larger feeders and feed manufacturers showed little interest. Especially the lower grades were hard to move. Prices were about steady. In southeastern markets conditions were quiet but receipts were well absorbed. The quality of the hay received was, generally speaking, better than that shipped at the end of last season. The demand for alfalfa in the Southeast is expected to diminish from now on as at this season of the year large quantities of locally grown hay are usually marketed.

Prairie.—The bulk of the receipts in the Kansas City market consisted of prairie hay for which there was only a fair demand, with prices showing a weak undertone. In the Omaha market receipts were light and well taken. A good demand from stockyards in Minneapolis tended to hold up prices in spite of steadily increasing receipts and rather light demand from the trade. Only one car of old and one car of new prairie hay was received in the Chicago market, and as a few big contracts remain to be filled it is expected that arrivals will be readily absorbed during the coming week.

Straw.—The demand for straw in eastern markets was fairly good and offerings were well cleaned up. Receipts were light. Prices were well maintained and were slightly higher for old rye straw, which was scarce. Arrivals in most western markets were also light but ample to meet trade wants. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $21.50, Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $12.50, Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $10; No. 1 oat—Boston $22, Baltimore $13.50, Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $11.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $39.50, New York $28, Baltimore $30; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $13.50. Chicago $13.50.

NEARNESS OF MILLING MONTHS RESTRICTS DEMAND FOR FEEDS

Middle Western Markets Stronger than Those in the East—Receipts and Movement Light.

The feed market during the week ending July 22 showed no decided change from the previous week. As far as the demand was concerned western markets appeared to be in a more healthy condition than those in the East, probably because of the fact that the unsettled transportation conditions were not seriously felt in the latter section where stocks for near-by requirements continue ample.

In middle western markets, however, stocks were rather light and the scattered demand for nearly all kinds of feed resulted in slightly higher prices for some commodities. Western jobbers held their prices firm expecting the demand to remain in excess of mill offerings.

Receipts in most markets were light. In Cincinnati the scarcity of arrivals was rather pronounced because mills in near-by sections have been forced to suspend operations as a result of the railroad strike and the reduced production, and delays in movement have made it difficult for dealers in that market to procure sufficient supplies to fill their orders.

The consensus of opinion among the trade, as indicated by reports received from nearly every section of the country, is that, temporarily at least, stocks of feedstuffs in hands of distributors are about normal for this season of the year and that no serious shortage is expected in the near future.

(Concluded on page 101, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JULY 22, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Savannah.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Buffalo.	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	32.50	31.50	24.00	[3] 20.00	25.00	[3] 25.00	25.50	21.50	20.00	24.00	19.00	[3] 20.50	18.00	.....	.....
Stand. timothy	.....	30.50	23.50	[3] 19.50	24.00	.....	.....	.....	18.50	22.00	.....	24.00	17.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	28.00	28.50	23.00	[3] 19.00	23.00	[3] 23.00	24.00	20.00	.....	19.00	18.00	[3] 17.50	17.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	29.00	23.00	[3] 20.00	24.00	[3] 23.00	24.00	.....	.....	20.00	17.50	23.50	[2] 17.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.00	25.00	.....	[3] 19.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	16.00	20.00	[2] 16.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	[3] 17.50	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.00	13.00	[2] 16.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	25.50	26.00	22.00	.....	.....	17.00	[2] 20.00	[2] 18.00	[2] 14.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	24.00	20.50	.....	.....	16.00	[2] 14.00	[2] 16.50	[2] 12.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	22.50	18.50	.....	.....	14.00	[2] 13.00	[2] 14.00	[2] 10.50	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	[2] 14.50	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	[2] 12.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.50	[2] 13.50	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	24.75	24.25	23.75	24.00	24.00	.....	25.00	19.50	22.00	22.50	22.00	19.00	16.50	.....	.....
Soft winter	26.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.00	25.00	.....	23.50	23.50	22.50	.....	.....	.....	39.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	23.00	22.50	22.00	19.50	.....	15.50	38.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	27.00	26.00	25.50	25.00	25.00	.....	28.00	.....	24.00	24.00	25.50	21.00	17.75	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	25.00	27.00	.....	26.00	24.00	27.00	28.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	29.50	26.50	.....	.....	23.50	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	26.25	.....	25.50	.....	.....	29.00	.....	27.50	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....
Wheat, millrun	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye middlings	26.00	.....	25.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	24.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	49.00	51.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00	48.00	46.00	46.00	45.50	48.50	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	[2] 46.50	.....	[2] 45.50	.....	[2] 45.00	48.50	.....	43.50	51.00	.....	47.00	50.00	48.50	49.65	48.00
Cottonseed (36%)	[2] 44.50	48.75	[2] 44.50	[2] 44.50	[2] 44.00	46.00	40.00	39.50	46.00	.....	43.00	46.50	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.25	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	29.00	.....	22.50	.....	.....	25.00	22.00	.....	20.00	26.00
Gluten feed	36.20	36.35	34.95	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.75	32.75	32.00	28.85	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.75	32.00	31.00	30.50	28.00	.....	31.00	.....	29.50	.....	28.50	26.00	.....	22.00	.....
Yellow hominy feed	31.25	31.50	[2] 31.00	30.00	28.00	.....	30.5	.....	29.00	.....	28.50	25.50	.....	22.00	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	32.50	.....	.....	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	[2] 51.00	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	[2] 48.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	36.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] New.

Grain and Seeds

WHEAT PRICES BREAK DURING WEEK; CORN SLIGHTLY LOWER

Export Sales of Wheat Larger than for Several Weeks—Spot Corn in Strong Demand.

The week ending July 24 started with a 2¢ break for September wheat and 1¢ for corn, and ended with a 2¢ break for wheat and ⅜¢ for corn. There were some intermediate declines also, and but one small advance.

The net changes in the most active future markets from the opening on Monday, July 17, to the close on July 24 were all lower, as follows: Chicago September wheat 7¢ and September corn 2¢; Minneapolis September wheat 8½¢; Kansas City 7¢; and Winnipeg October 5½¢. Closing prices on the 24th were: Chicago September wheat $1.07⅜ and September corn 62⅞¢; Minneapolis September wheat $1.13, Kansas City 99⅜¢, and Winnipeg October $1.13¼.

The week was one of extremely bearish sentiment in the grain trade despite large export sales of both wheat and corn and a good demand for spot wheat. Bearishness was expressed in short sales in the futures markets, and such selling combined with hedging was more than an offset to the constructive features of the market. As prices declined, stop orders were uncovered and a general loss of confidence in values developed.

Export demand for wheat was said to be the best for many weeks. Sales that were reported amounted to 6,175,000 bus. of wheat for the week. This included Manitobas, Red Winters, and some new crop Durums; also some Hard Winters at the Gulf for nearby and deferred shipment. The United Kingdom and Italy were important buyers. Chicago alone reported 2,150,000 bus. of wheat sold for export.

There was also an active business in corn for export. Contracts for 2,500,000 bus. were reported, and in addition 4,375,000 bus. of cash corn was reported sold to exporters by Chicago houses.

The effect of the railroad strike was seen in primary receipts of wheat. For the week ending July 21, total receipts of wheat at primary markets were 8,900,000 bus., compared with 19,840,000 in the same week last year. Primary shipments were 4,800,000 bus., compared with 7,220,000 in the same week of 1921.

In the Chicago cash market there was a good demand early in the week for spot wheat from elevators, who were the most active buyers. Exporters were after wheat in this market and bought consistently, especially during the last three days. Milling inquiry showed improvement in the last half of the week, but on the whole millers were rather indifferent and not anxious about supplies. Kansas City reported that millers were waiting for the crop movement to increase, though some were accumulating stocks.

The country is selling wheat much more freely and receipts were again nearly three times as large as the week preceding. It was reported that country dealers who had sold wheat for shipment by July 20 were falling down on their sales and were asking for extension of time. It was reported also that extensions were being granted for July–August shipment at a penalty of 1¾¢–2⅜¢.

Cash corn continued in strong demand and buying of spot was mainly by elevators, although all interests were in the market, including exporters who bought large amounts. Local and outside industries were not so active as of late. Cash prices were steady with the trading basis unchanged to firmer and at the close of the week all No. 4 and higher grades sold at September price to 1¢ better.

Stocks of corn in Chicago elevators on July 24 were 10,674,000 bus., and oats 11,092,000 bus. Stocks of wheat amounted to only 2,056,000 bus.

A feature of the Chicago cash wheat market on July 24 was greater weakness in the July future than in the September. As cash wheat quotations followed the July future, they, too, showed more decline than the deferred future.

The United States visible supply statement on July 24 showed: Wheat, 15,479,000 bus., compared with 19,237,000 a year ago; corn, 23,419,000 bus., compared with 18,892,000 a year ago; and oats, 38,769,000 bus., compared with 37,000,000 a year ago.

Wheat and flour on ocean passage from all exporting countries on July 21 amounted to 50,272,000 bus., compared with 62,344,000 a year ago.

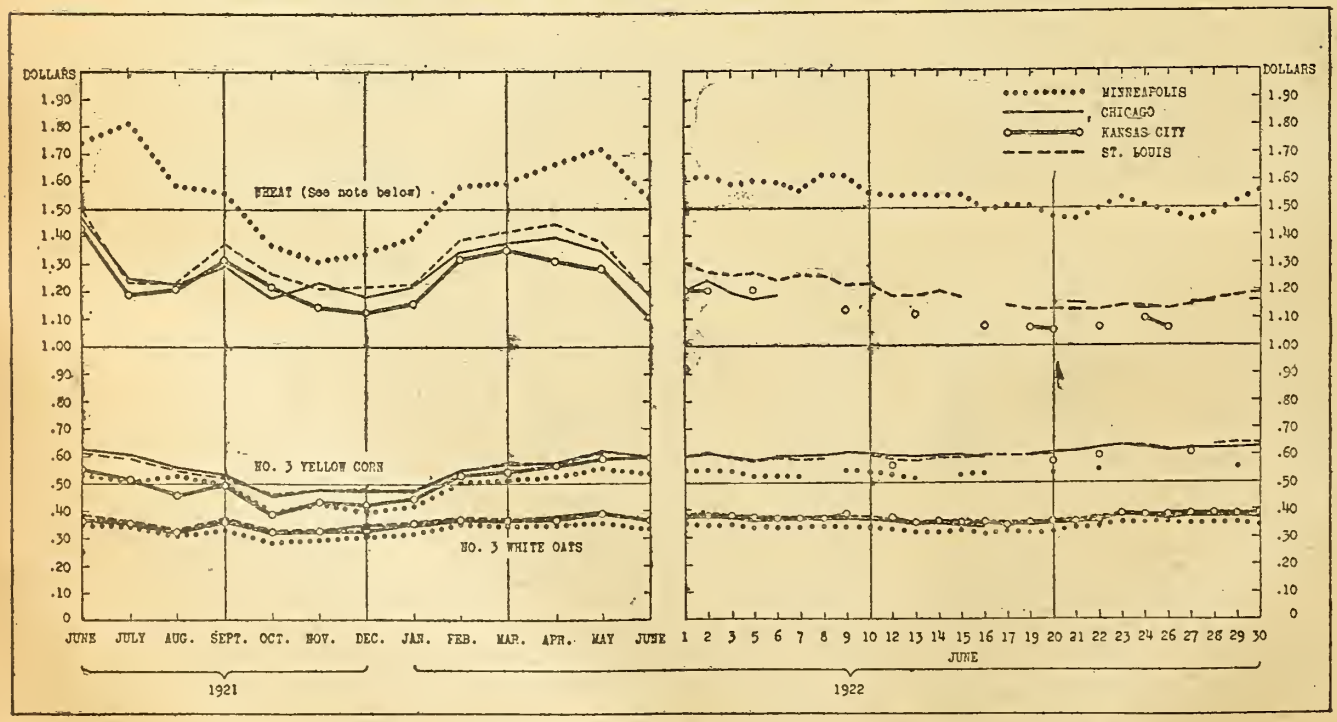
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	115¾	114⅝	114¼	112	112⅞	113
	Sept.	114	112	112	110⅞	112	110⅝
Corn	July	62¾	62	62	63	63	62⅞
	Sept.	64⅞	64	63⅞	64⅜	64⅜	64¼
Oats	July	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	34⅛	33⅞	32¾
	Sept.	37⅛	36⅜	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	34¾
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	108⅛	107½	106	105½	106	104⅜
	Sept.	106½	104½	104⅛	102⅞	104	102⅝
Corn	July	56¼	54⅝	54½	54⅜	54½	53⅞
	Sept.	59	57⅜	56⅞	57	57⅞	56⅝
Oats	July	34	34	34	34	34	34
	Sept.	36⅜	35½	35½	35¼	35⅜	34⅜

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.
Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	July 1–15, 1922.
	Pounds.
Alfalfa	912,600
Alsike clover	5,100
Crimson clover	11,000
Red clover	35,200
White clover	28,700
Rape	50,100
English rye grass	11,200
Hairy vetch	55,100
Spring vetch	10,000

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



NOTE.—No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, July 21, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	.....	150	152	.....	160	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	119½	120	117	115½	115½	117¼
	No. 2	118¾	117¾	116¾	115	115	116¾
	No. 3	.....	117¼	116¼	.....	.....	116¼
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	119	.....	116½	114¾	115¼	116½
	No. 2	.....	.....	116¾	.....	114½	115½
	No. 3	.....	.....	115	.....	113¾	114
Red Winter	No. 1	117¼	.....	115½	113¾	.....	115
	No. 2	117¼	116½	115	113	113	115
	No. 3	116¼	116	114½	112½	112½	114¼
	No. 4	115¼	.....	113¾	111¼	111½	113
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	162	162	160	161	162	164
	No. 2	160	161	159	156	155	164
	No. 3	156	156	153	154	155	159
	No. 4	151	155	148	149	152	153
Northern Spg.	No. 2	139	152	.....	.....	148	.....
	No. 3	139	143	.....	137	139	146
	No. 4	.....	129	136	140	141	140
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	146⅓	147¼	132⅝	131⅝	134⅛	133⅞
	No. 3	147	145	140	130	135⅛	133⅜
	No. 4	137¼	149	137¼	121⅝	128	128⅜
Hard Winter	No. 1	124½	117	114⅓	112¼	116¼	109⅛
	No. 2	122⅞	119⅝	117	114⅝	114¼	110⅝
	No. 3	122½	129	117⅞	114⅝	113⅞	111⅜
	No. 4	118⅝	122⅜	115⅛	114	112⅜	111⅜
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	.....	.....	109	106	105½	106½
Red Winter	No. 2	109	109⅝	109¾	108	107	108
	No. 3	107	106⅝	108¼	104½	103⅞	104⅝
	No. 4	107⅞	.....	104¼	101	100½	103
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	122	123	.....	.....	122	122
Hard Winter	No. 1	108¾	108⅝	106¾	105¾	105¾	105⅜
	No. 2	108¾	107⅛	106⅜	104⅜	105⅜	105½
	No. 3	100⅛	100⅛	106⅜	105⅜	104¼	104¼
	No. 4	105	102⅛	.....	104⅝	103¾	103⅜
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	110	106⅛	104⅜	104	104¼	105⅛
	No. 3	107¼	107	104	103½	104	104
	No. 4	106½	102¼	103	.....	103	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	116	115	114	114	.....	.....
	No. 2	114¾	112¾	114¼	112¼	114	113½
	No. 3	109¾	109¼	110¼	109¼	110	109½
	No. 4	105½	105	105¾	105	106	105½
CORN.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	65½	64½	.....	.....	66
	No. 2	65¼	65½	64½	64½	64½	65¾
	No. 3	65	65	64	64	64½	65
	No. 4	64½	64¼	63¼	63¾	64	64¾
Yellow	No. 1	.....	65¼	64½	64⅞	.....	66
	No. 2	65¼	65¼	64½	64½	65	65¾
	No. 3	65	64¾	64	64¼	64¾	65½
	No. 4	64½	64½	63¼	63½	64¼	65
Mixed	No. 2	65	65¼	64	64¼	64¾	65½
	No. 3	64½	64¾	63½	64	64¼	65
	No. 4	64½	64¾	63	63½	64¼	64½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	60½	60½	59¾	59½	.....	60½
	No. 2	.....	60½	59	59¼	60	60½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	58½	57½	56½	56½	57½	58
Yellow	No. 1	62½	61½	.....	60½	.....	61¾
	No. 2	62⅝	61½	60½	60¾	61	61½
Mixed	No. 2	59¾	57¾	57½	57¾	57	58
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	57½	.....	56¾	56½	.....	.....
	No. 2	57¼	57¼	56½	56½	57	57⅜
	No. 3	.....	.....	56½	56½	.....	57¼
Yellow	No. 1	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	58½	59½
	No. 2	58⅝	58½	58	58	58½	59¼
Mixed	No. 1	57¼	57	56¾	57¼	.....	.....
	No. 2	57¼	57¼	.....	56½	57	57¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	65	.....	64	64	63¾	63¾
	No. 2	64½	64¼	63¾	64¼	63½	63¾
	No. 3	63½	.....	63	.....	62½	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	67½	66¾	.....	.....	66
	No. 2	67	67½	66½	66¾	65½	65¾
	No. 3	66½	66	65¾	.....	65	65
	No. 4	66¼	66	65	.....	64	64½
OATS.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	42	41½	40½	41½	39½	39
	No. 2	39¼	39	37	36½	37	37½
	No. 3	36½	36¾	35¼	35	34¾	36¾
	No. 4	35½	35¼	34½	34½	34	34
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	33¾	34½	34¼	34¼	.....	33
	No. 3	33	32¾	33	32	32¼	32¼
	No. 4	32½	32¼	32¾	32	.....	32
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	37½	36½	36½	36	.....	35¼
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	34⅛	33⅝	33¼	33	33⅜	33⅜
	No. 4	34	33¼	33	33	33⅛	33¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	40½	39	39	38¼	38½	38
	No. 3	39	38½	37½	37	37½	37½
	No. 4	38½	37½	37¼	36¾	36¾	36½
RYE.							
CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	.....	.....	86½	85	85¾	86½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	80¾	79½	79	79	79½	79¾

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED PRICES ADVANCE IN LAST TWO WEEKS

Movement of Crop About Normal—Quality is Only Fair—Very Little Seed Being Imported.

There has been a normal movement of crimson clover seed from growers' hands in most producing sections. Reports indicate that 65% of the crop in Franklin County, Tenn., had been sold by July 15.

Growers in that section are receiving $12–$15 per 100 lbs., basis clean, and $9–$13.75 per 100 lbs., thrasher-run, for their crimson clover seed. This is $1–$2.50 higher than was being offered for seed of the same quality about two weeks ago. Some low-grade seed is being sold as low as $6–$8 per 100 lbs., thrasher-run. Excessive rains during the thrashing period caused much of the seed to become damaged and in some instances growers estimate that as much as one-third of it was lost after the crop was cut.

MOST GROWERS SELLING FREELY.

In other counties in Tennessee—Lincoln, Williamson, White, Coffee, and Marshall—and in Madison County, Ala., where a small quantity of crimson clover seed was harvested, the same range of prices prevails as in Franklin County. Growers are selling freely in most cases although very little of the seed probably will be shipped out of the counties where produced.

Crimson clover seed in the chaff is being sold by growers in South Carolina at $10 per 100 lbs. Although this price is about $2 higher than was being offered around July 1, the movement of the crop is still below normal. Production in North Carolina is below that of last year and the seed is of poor quality. Twenty per cent of the crop is estimated to have been sold. Present prices to growers average $10 per 100 lbs., basis clean, and $9, thrasher-run.

The recent advance in prices to growers has only kept pace with the advance in the wholesale selling price at Baltimore. On July 22 dealers in that market were quoting fancy crimson clover seed at $15–$16 per 100 lbs., for immediate shipment, compared with $11.75–$12.50 a month ago.

The total domestic production, although it is estimated to be 50% larger than last year's very small crop, is equal to only a small percentage of the normal annual requirements. Imports from May 1 to July 15, inclusive, were only 131,800 lbs., compared with 2,662,800 lbs. during the same period in 1921 and the probable heavy carryover from last year appears to be the chief source of supply for this fall's sowing. (For further information regarding imports and prices of crimson clover seed during past few years see Weather, Crops, and Markets for June 3, 1922.)

The commercial Bermuda onion industry in the United States is directly dependent upon the production of this seed in Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands. Several attempts on the part of commercial seed growers in this country to produce this seed on a commercial scale have been unsuccessful.

With the choice of marketing soy beans for seed, selling them to oil mills for manufacture into oil and meal, and hogging down the crop and marketing it on the hoof, there is no apparent reason for their becoming a drug on the market.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending July 22, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,656	1,862	931	319	690
Gulf ports [2]	677	203	9	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	394	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,727	2,065	940	319	690
Previous week	3,005	1,201	316	246	448
Corresponding week last year	4,406	585	12	691	120
Total July 1 to 22, 1922	8,497	4,259	1,774	1,150	1,835
Corresponding period last year	11,478	2,670	140	1,379	391

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING MAY, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.	*Barrels.*
Belgium	1,338,433	2,721
Denmark	8,120	28,062
Finland	.....	40,616
France	494,946	325
Germany	220,399	136,277
Gibralter	73,258	928
Italy	1,096,302	2,593
Latvia	.....	16,505
Netherlands	674,233	48,521
Norway	.....	14,203
Poland and Danzig	.....	10,091
Sweden	15,937	8,038
Turkey in Europe	.....	214,180
United Kingdom	2,373,699	151,380
Canada	1,902,994	3,428
Costa Rica	700	11,580
Mexico	284,034	17,547
Jamaica	.....	11,290
Cuba	117	80,223
Dominican Republic	.....	10,272
French West Indies	.....	10,790
Brazil	.....	26,029
Colombia	21,900	2,905
Ecuador	.....	10,524
Peru	37,333	12,481
Japan	16,667	17,711
Kwantung, leased territory	.....	26,000
Philippine Islands	.....	22,712
Egypt	.....	10,637
Algeria and Tunis	802,474	423
All other countries	4,037	140,130
Total:		
May, 1922	9,365,583	1,089,155
May, 1921	25,932,292	1,264,818
11 months ending May 31, 1922	194,314,792	14,812,330
11 months ending May 31, 1921	268,032,286	14,637,253

British Government Considering New Law Applicable to Imported Meat.

Very important legislation in regard to merchandise marks is now being considered by the British Parliament and will undoubtedly be enacted in the near future, reports the American consul general at London. The effect of the proposed law, if passed, will be that imported meat offered for retail trade must bear a plainly printed label with the word "imported" or with the word or words disclosing the country of origin of the meat.

Where imported meat only is on sale it will be a sufficient compliance with the law if the slab, rail, or counter bears in a conspicuous position a label as above explained. It is provided also that where pieces of home killed and imported meat, not exceeding one pound in weight, are exposed for sale it is sufficient that the slab, tray, or counter bear in a conspicuous position a notice with the words "mixed home killed and imported meat" clearly printed thereon.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR JUNE, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo., and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, June, 1922.	Total, May, 1922.	Total, July, 1921, to June, 1922.	Total, July, 1920, to June, 1921.
Dark Northern Spring. No. 1	382	65	....	23	8	65	115	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	....	69	759	593	24,525	41,401
No. 2	290	86	1	17	14	177	94	22	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	29	10	....	47	791	570	13,108	14,816
No. 3	860	95	1	25	11	153	....	62	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	16	2	....	84	1,314	1,006	22,665	22,668
All others	1,112	84	8	14	3	77	18	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	101	1,422	1,284	25,900	42,475
Total	2,644	330	10	79	36	472	227	84	....	....	....	....	26	....	....	....	3	....	51	23	....	301	4,286	3,453	86,198	121360
Northern Spring. No. 1	33	12	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	12	20	....	17	98	186	3,258	3,043
No. 2	66	83	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	14	21	....	15	205	128	1,789	2,425
No. 3	130	16	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	7	....	9	175	128	1,830	1,859
All others	198	12	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	27	242	202	2,873	4,172
Total	427	123	....	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	36	48	....	68	720	644	9,750	11,499
Red Spring. No. 1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	60	99
No. 2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	122	57
No. 3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	7	3	109	72
All others	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	5	91	147
Total	13	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	20	17	382	375
Total Hard Red Spring	3,084	454	10	89	36	473	227	84	....	....	1	....	34	....	....	....	3	....	87	73	....	371	5,026	4,114	96,330	133234
Amber Durum. No. 1	38	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	82	58	1,872	1,029
No. 2	156	398	....	1	....	138	49	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	763	876	12,816	7,041
No. 3	85	158	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	251	268	8,812	2,347
All others	50	64	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	121	157	2,099	1,155
Total	329	661	....	1	1	138	49	....	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	1,217	1,359	20,599	11,572
Durum. No. 1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	4	163	214
No. 2	16	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	108	90	1,862	2,214
No. 3	23	78	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	3	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	145	89	1,833	1,671
All others	33	98	....	....	....	....	36	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	181	160	3,065	1,865
Total	72	259	....	....	....	....	68	....	....	5	3	4	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	439	343	6,923	5,464
Red Durum. No. 1	16	130	2	3	....	....	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	222	103	2,879	1,135
No. 2	27	181	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	223	172	3,989	503
No. 3	15	83	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	107	89	1,811	166
All others	14	25	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	46	44	733	155
Total	72	419	3	7	....	5	67	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	598	408	9,412	1,959
Total Durum	473	1,339	3	8	1	143	184	....	....	8	3	4	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	78	2,254	2,110	36,934	18,995
Dark Hard Winter. No. 1	46	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	91	2	19	5	1	....	....	33	32	....	123	358	347	9,768	9,663
No. 2	34	....	....	65	....	18	....	....	....	....	2	562	21	67	10	2	....	....	38	62	7	379	1,267	1,311	24,801	17,567
No. 3	5	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	190	6	28	4	....	....	....	5	14	1	110	367	470	11,947	11,000
All others	7	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	252	2	31	3	....	....	....	2	1	8	314	627	619	9,041	6,530
Total	92	3	....	74	....	18	....	....	....	....	7	1,095	31	145	22	3	....	....	78	109	16	926	2,619	2,747	55,557	44,760
Hard Winter. No. 1	59	1	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	38	3	448	70	82	18	2	....	....	16	61	15	279	1,110	1,323	27,885	58,867
No. 2	391	10	1	147	30	947	545	18	522	191	66	1,789	196	361	57	85	....	....	2	30	48	1,132	6,568	8,794	117713	106181
No. 3	56	1	....	21	1	....	....	....	1	58	43	561	56	208	32	12	....	....	3	1	10	357	1,421	1,643	44,333	43,770
All others	80	2	3	35	2	4	....	....	....	178	116	868	42	277	38	30	....	....	....	1	42	935	2,653	2,454	44,347	45,026
Total	586	14	4	221	33	951	545	18	523	465	228	3,666	364	928	145	129	....	....	21	93	115	2,703	11752	14214	234278	253844
Yellow Hard Winter. No. 1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	4	....	5	29	32	1,843	152
No. 2	13	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	17	21	18	6	....	10	....	....	1	....	1	28	123	240	10,791	241
No. 3	4	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	12	9	24	7	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	9	78	183	4,555	100
All others	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	25	3	12	12	....	11	....	1	....	....	....	31	108	106	4,125	144
Total	23	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	11	54	38	57	25	1	28	....	1	3	5	2	73	338	561	21,314	637
Total Hard Red Winter	701	17	4	312	33	969	545	18	523	476	289	4,799	452	1,098	168	160	....	1	102	207	133	3,702	14709	17522	311149	299241
Red Winter. No. 1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	8	....	6	6	29	1	25	84	97	2,426	16,600
No. 2	4	1	....	11	5	108	55	....	79	8	20	50	....	2	7	116	16	79	7	28	6	458	1,060	1,122	25,119	38,204
No. 3	....	....	....	21	1	1	198	....	12	8	25	110	....	....	2	138	25	72	8	11	6	283	921	1,747	28,539	14,258
All others	1	....	....	16	....	1	23	....	43	15	26	222	....	....	10	140	20	41	....	1	4	208	771	819	28,904	16,409
Total	10	1	....	48	6	110	276	....	134	31	71	386	....	2	19	402	61	198	21	69	17	974	2,836	3,785	84,988	85,471
Red Walla. No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	80	....	28	144	81	1,863	878
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	41	....	12	64	40	1,042	839
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	68	182
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	107
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	121	....	40	209	123	3,033	2,006
Total Soft Red Winter	10	1	....	48	6	110	276	....	134	31	71	386	....	2	19	402	61	198	69	190	17	1,014	3,045	3,908	88,021	87,477
Hard White. No. 1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	8	15	....	35	62	87	1,882	374
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	57	....	64	173	188	3,248	1,861
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	34	....	40	118	99	2,373	1,742
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	9	....	34	56	51	1,343	1,875
Total	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	116	115	....	173	409	425	8,846	5,852
Soft White. No. 1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	14	....	24	42	35	1,053	858
No. 2	....	....	....	12	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	37	....	....	18	122	....	102	318	478	8,767	6,378
No. 3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	14	67	....	13	98	71	2,404	1,814
All others	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	9	19	15	455	790
Total	....	2	....	12	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	41	....	....	35	209	....	148	477	599	12,679	9,840
Total Common White	....	2	....	13	11	1	....	....	....	....	1	18	....	....	....	44	....	....	151	324	....	321	886	1,024	21,525	15,692
White Club. No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	65	....	32	107	95	2,330	1,401
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	364	....	49	462	356	8,321	4,574
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	248	....	15	269	58	3,054	3,549
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	7	22	7	350	1,142
Total White Club	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65	692	....	103	860	516	14,055	10,666
Mixed Wheat. No. 1	73	201	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	5	1	36	7	4	14	5	1	....	27	76	1	74	529	492	10,037	17,345
No. 2	164	404	3	12	16	31	155	....	35	87	33	183	33	26	47	10	4	....	59	188	2	341	1,833	2,296	35,762	38,406
No. 3	89	179	7	8	....	34	18	....	10	31	23	128	17	13	23	5	....	....	7	85	2	137	816	1,251	18,204	18,966
All others	103	103	1	20	2	2	18	....	1	44	66	200	21	25	29	8	3	....	2	20	7	166	841	880	15,357	16,238
Total Mixed Wheat	429	887	11	43	19	67	191	....	46	167	123	547	78	68	113	28	8	....	95	369	12	718	4,019	4,919	79,360	90,555
Total, June, 1922	4,697	2,700	28	513	106	1,763	1,423	102	703	682	488	5,754	573	1,168	301	634	72	199	569	1,855	162	6,307	30799	....	....	....
Total, May, 1922	4,181	2,227	62	7,383	119	1,378	511	96	43	181	151	5,344	1,830	907	254	846	96	206	435	1,260	307	6,296	....	34113	....	....
Total, July, 1921, to June, 1922	84201	43073	2195	34937	1558	25489	13537	3773	9,859	23327	33943	96942	23185	19374	5904	24817	2718	3224	7835	28128	6783	152522	....	....	647374	....
Total, July, 1920, to June, 1921	91621	38611	2139	17069	4544	40577	15049	2414	19733	51910	56411	88615	23370	12587	3295	20853	3067	3432	4931	22186	5042	128304	....	....	....	656260

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR JUNE, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total June, 1922.	Total May, 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	29	686	254	225	201	1,395	190	2,298	616	518	1,094	4,716	82	1,102	151	66	188	1,589	7,700	6,209	76,123	62,014
Omaha	53	425	20	5	9	512	120	651	59	9	5	844	25	257	26	3	19	330	1,686	2,360	17,382	10,786
Peoria	5	23	11	17	16	72	10	101	197	223	156	687	8	24	32	12	10	86	845	979	10,694	6,163
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	24	786	7	3	6	826	14	475	8	1	1	499	6	508	29	5	10	558	1,883	1,587	14,103	11,940
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	73	349	36	28	12	498	73	525	147	98	72	915	6	99	18	4	11	138	1,551	1,439	16,130	13,003
Milwaukee	15	72	9	8	9	113	213	572	45	13	61	904	39	307	20	3	88	457	1,474	1,893	15,532	11,092
Indianapolis	2	22	143	182	130	479	7	25	47	128	324	531	1	13	26	20	61	121	1,131	749	11,806	10,028
Minneapolis	37	18	2	2	6	65	273	299	66	2	39	679	240	328	79	10	74	731	1,475	1,249	13,008	9,017
Buffalo				2	5	7	4	150	50	35	63	302		11	2	2	5	20	329	315	7,153	6,405
Cincinnati	10	38	35	44	14	141	1	28	43	90	78	240	1	8	20	19	18	66	447	276	3,195	3,256
Memphis		54	4	17	8	83	4	257	12	6	85	364		19			11	30	477	408	2,695	2,497
Louisville	49	115	61	38	34	297	2	15	48	47	41	153		3		1	3	7	457	286	2,541	1,318
Sioux City	11	55	9		1	76	97	453	8		19	577	19	159	9		19	206	859	1,247	8,971	3,759
Philadelphia	1	5		2		8	18	95	7		8	128	4	49	30		1	84	220	125	7,444	5,696
Nashville	8	88	27	6	8	137	2	25	16	9	14	66		6	12	2	1	21	224	223	1,572	1,972
Cleveland							30	72	26	32	63	223		7	6	5	12	30	253	89	1,683	1,742
Baltimore		30	7		15	52	18	128	306	6	34	492	12	227	431	36	74	780	1,324	1,656	25,553	11,870
New Orleans		54	4		1	59	11	157	38	19	34	259		125	2			127	445	413	16,795	5,432
Denver	1	5				6	18	45	3		1	67	31	27	5		4	67	140	159	2,394	2,802
Detroit				3		3	1	3	1	6	21	32					1	1	36	37	1,444	639
Wichita	7	12				19	5	22	1		1	29	8	29	6		1	44	92	97	672	711
Seattle		1				1	8	64	4	1		77		4				4	82	59	775	477
Fort Worth	6	44	2		3	55		31				31	5	35	3		2	45	131	143	1,428	1,189
Portland							19	17				36							36	22	362	326
Atlanta																			0	0	3	16
Galveston	3	8	2			13	1	4	2			7	1	13	2			16	36	14	154	163
Duluth	20	27	4		2	53	108	326	103	2	18	557	124	450	98	4	19	695	1,305	792	8,098	1,507
New York								150	107		9	266	3	478	190	1	67	739	1,005	1,940	14,060	5,950
St. Joseph	20	325	10	3	4	362	14	192	11	2	1	220	4	88	12	1		105	687	764	5,507	3,430
All other inspection points	78	877	242	160	90	1,447	267	1,501	518	360	380	3,026	140	846	199	63	125	1,373	5,846	5,223	55,876	37,518
Total, June, 1922	452	4,119	889	745	574	6,779	1,528	8,681	2,489	1,607	2,622	16,927	759	5,222	1,408	257	824	8,470	32,176			
Total, May, 1922	455	4,003	769	369	329	5,925	1,183	9,195	3,322	951	1,226	15,877	442	3,918	3,737	298	556	8,951		30,753		
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922	8,763	28,214	13,275	6,630	4,388	61,270	18,318	64,203	51,213	20,456	20,849	175,039	8,982	47,371	37,787	6,930	5,474	106544			342,853	
Total, Oct. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921	6,507	13,867	11,788	9,112	4,317	45,591	13,656	24,397	24,441	33,851	17,118	113,463	3,186	15,720	24,164	18,773	11,821	73,664				232,718

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR JUNE, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total June, 1922.	Total May, 1922.	Total July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.	Total July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	104	803	1,323	301	31	2,562		3	2			5													2,567	3,404	38,703	32,530
Milwaukee	1	46	619	43	7	716																			716	1,127	11,360	9,000
Minneapolis		147	520	148	31	846					2	2													848	1,053	18,504	11,782
New York	116	921	1,149	93	6	2,285																			2,285	3,058	10,602	4,099
St. Louis and East St. Louis	8	60	736	159	20	983		8	10	6	1	25	1	11		1		13							1,021	979	10,593	10,834
Buffalo		139	181	11		331																			331	559	5,463	6,141
Indianapolis	7	60	245	109	11	432	3	4	7		1	15													447	514	7,072	7,515
Omaha		17	340	96	12	465			5	1		6													471	554	5,364	5,215
Peoria	7	57	214	69	2	349																			349	371	4,004	2,103
Cairo		17	560	287	20	884		1	2			3													887	759	6,716	7,120
Cincinnati	1	46	58	25		130		5	3			8													138	190	2,157	2,931
Memphis		8	493	57	12	570		1	2		2	5		1	1	1		3							578	570	4,766	5,073
Louisville	2	9	145	62	1	219																			219	214	2,782	2,975
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.		32	222	49	2	305			1		3	4			1	2		3							312	238	5,119	4,879
Philadelphia	1	69	68	10		148																			148	135	1,230	1,302
Denver	1	10	48	4		63																			63	90	485	691
Nashville		11	110	30	8	159		2	2	2	2	8			2			2							169	289	3,462	3,430
Detroit		35	23	3		61																			61	53	786	1,230
Seattle		22	44	7		73																			73	34	728	614
Portland	11	8	5	1		25													3	4		1		8	33	42	988	924
Cleveland		18	77	12	1	108																			108	118	1,769	2,225
Duluth		5	83	11	8	107																			107	236	2,129	3,140
New Orleans		3	31			34																			34	49	844	1,100
Fort Worth			7			7								11	11	8	2	32							39	25	865	1,765
Baltimore	1	143	222	8	1	375		1				1													376	256	1,234	1,037
Sioux City		41	99	16		156																			156	268	2,447	1,468
Boston		20	123			143																			143	103	996	123
Atlanta																									0	0	2	57
Galveston			11	2		13									3			3							16	5	134	71
Wichita		1				1								3	6			9							10	6	186	139
St. Joseph		12	56	9	1	78									2			2							80	58	558	562
All other inspection points	13	530	1,361	264	54	2,222		6	3	1		10	2	36	102	24	2	166				1		1	2,399	2,958	29,365	27,357
Total, June, 1922	273	3,290	9,173	1,886	228	14,850	3	31	37	10	11	92	3	62	128	36	4	233	3	4		2		9	15,184			
Total, May, 1922	253	3,772	10,645	2,893	520	18,083	5	30	49	8	7	99	2	40	60	18	4	124	6	2		1		9		18,315		
Total, July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922	2,570	31,011	102,687	31,094	6,441	173,803	90	474	705	301	173	1,743	99	1,304	1,884	1,787	539	5,613	124	67	37	13	13	254			181,413	
Total, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921	7,540	54,573	67,629	11,395	5,405	146,542	520	1,154	474	156	416	2,720	416	4,184	3,442	1,113	579	9,734	124	139	81	56	36	436				159,432

Cotton

PRICES REGISTER SLIGHT NET DROP IN LESS ACTIVE MARKET

Trade Closely Watching Activities of the Boll Weevil—Middling Closes Half Cent Lower.

Fluctuations in cotton prices during the week ending July 22 were narrower than those of the previous week, though still more or less irregular. On Monday there was a rather sharp decline of nearly ½¢ per lb. Contributing causes were stated to be predictions of rain in the southwestern part of the cotton belt where rain was needed for the proper development of the cotton plant, and a feeling of pessimism on the part of the trade with reference to the domestic labor situation. At the same time it has been reported that the dry weather in the Southwest has had a tendency to check the activities of the boll weevil.

During the next three days prices advanced $\frac{5}{16}$¢–⅜¢ per lb. The market news indicated that the main bullish influences behind the rise were reports of less favorable weather for the cotton crop, reports of considerable activity of the boll weevil in many sections, and more encouraging news relating to the economic and political conditions abroad. On Friday and Saturday prices sagged again, the reports indicating that the liquidation of long interests in futures and other selling were induced by the more favorable weather outlook for the cotton belt and uncertainty created by the domestic labor situation.

WEEVIL DAMAGE BIG FACTOR.

One of the biggest questions before the trade to-day, however, is that of the amount of damage that the boll weevil will do this year, and the market continues to be very sensitive to reports on the subject.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 22.10¢ per lb. on July 22, compared with 22.69¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.32¢ for the corresponding day last year. The decline in future contracts ranged from 22 points for May contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to 68 points for July contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange. July future contracts at New Orleans declined 54 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 13.11d. per lb. on July 21, compared with 13.22d. at the close of the previous week and 8.44d. for the corresponding day last year.

Sales reported by the cotton exchanges in the 10 designated spot markets totaled 26,939 bales, compared with 25,257 bales the previous week and 42,457 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales reported by the cotton exchanges in these markets from Aug. 1 to July 22, amounted to 3,332,548 bales, compared with 3,273,837 bales for the corresponding period of last season. An increased demand for cotton goods during the week was reported.

The Bureau of the Census announced on July 21 that 36,900,924 spindles were in place on June 30, of which 31,877,015 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 31,653,061 during May and 32,760,904 during June, 1921. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,646,304,949, compared with 7,493,491,601 for May. Based on an activity of 26 days for 8.7 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during June was 33,803,293, compared with 32,502,674 for May.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 22, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 22, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	150	250	175	181
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	150	150	150	125	175	150	138
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	94
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	50	75	75	50	50	50	54
Middling	22.00	22.50	21.80	22.00	22.50	22.00	21.80	22.20	22.40	21.75	22.10
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	12 5/5
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	175	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	21 3/3
Good Ordinary [2]	250	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	30 3/3
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 3
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	50	50	75	50	50	50	5 4/4
Middling [2]	100	100	150	175	150	150	175	175	175	200	15 5/5
Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	225	250	225	225	250	250	250	250	22 3/3
Low Middling [2]	275	275	300	325	325	300	325	325	325	325	31 0/0
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	100	100	100	125	100	125	150	150	150	125	123
Strict Middling [2]	200	175	200	200	150	200	250	250	225	250	210
Middling [2]	275	300	300	275	200	275	350	350	325	300	295
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	150	100	150	150	125	125	175	150	150	125	140
Strict Middling [2]	225	200	225	225	225	225	250	225	225	175	220
Middling [2]	300	300	300	300	275	325	325	300	300	300	303
Sales for week, bales	568	1,223	478	79	1,600	720	4,948	5,640	7,386	4,297	[4] 26,939

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] On.
[4] Total sales.

Closing Future Prices for July 22 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
July	21.70	.....	.....	21.73	.....	.....
October	21.80	12.63	33.02	21.35	12.17	32.30
December	21.80	13.04	31.29	21.28	12.50	30.72
January	21.61	13.04	30.57	21.19	12.53	30.20
March	21.55	13.34	29.75	21.08	12.81	29.42

Cotton Movement from August 1 to July 21.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,050,078	6,614,699
Port stocks	527,131	1,447,254
Interior receipts	7,189,235	7,466,085
Interior stocks	433,178	1,157,547
Into sight	10,410,683	11,392,446
Northern spinners' takings	2,217,337	2,031,531
Southern spinners' takings	4,073,857	2,834,477
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,167,123	4,207,327

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to July 21.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,745,283	1,714,080
France	759,094	567,232
Germany	1,416,680	1,258,482
Italy	481,817	508,060
Japan	796,642	597,090
China	89,966	71,493
Spain	309,550	252,778
Belgium	168,931	191,223
Other countries	216,558	265,548
Total	5,984,521	5,425,986

Exports for the week ending July 21, amounted to 96,434 bales, compared with 56,425 bales the previous week and 136,311 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a limited demand with light offerings at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 in.	23¾
Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	23¾
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	23¾
Middling, 1¼ ins.	25¼
Strict Middling, 1½ ins.	26
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	26½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, full 1 1/16 ins.	30½
Strict Low Middling, shy 1¼ ins.	25
Low Middling, 1¼ ins.	23
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 in.	23¾
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1¼ ins.	30

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short-staple cotton at 21¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 22½¢ at Memphis on July 22, 1922, and 11¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11¢ at Memphis on July 23, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	150	75	100	100
1⅛ ins.	375	250	400	650
1 3/16 ins.	550	675	700	900
1¼ ins.	800	900	1,000	1,100
1 5/16 ins.	.....	1,100	.....	.....

Quotations reported on July 21 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36½¢; No. 3, 34½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 33¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades.

Many plant novelties are commercialized and distributed by the seed trade almost invariably at high prices. These should be tried out conservatively because there will be many worthless ones, but under varying conditions a few may possess unusual merits.

Crop Reports

AREA PLANTED TO SUGAR CANE ESTIMATED AT 524,200 ACRES

Estimate Does Not Include Sorghum Cane—Decline of 5,300 Acres from Last Year's Area.

The area of sugar cane, not including sorghum cane, in the eight principal States producing sugar cane is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be 524,200 acres, or about 99% of the harvested cane acreage in 1921.

This is a preliminary estimate and includes the acreage intended to be harvested for seed and sirup, as well as for sugar. The acreage that will be harvested for seed can not be satisfactorily estimated at this time, since it depends largely on the price received for sirup and on other factors not yet operative.

LOUISIANA FAR IN LEAD.

Louisiana has 295,000 acres planted to sugar cane this year, according to the preliminary estimate, or more than one-half of the 524,200 acres of the eight States. Far below Louisiana come Alabama with 79,000 acres, Georgia with 55,000 acres, Mississippi with 37,200 acres, Florida with 29,000 acres, Texas with 17,500 acres, and Arkansas with 2,500 acres.

The total acreage in sugar cane in 1922 in the Louisiana cane-sugar belt, which does not include the whole State, is estimated to be 278,000 acres. The area reserved for seed and sirup in this belt is estimated to be 56,000 acres and for sugar 222,000 acres. The total acreage in sugar cane in the Louisiana cane sugar belt in 1921 was 278,476 acres, of which 226,366 acres were for sugar and 52,110 acres for seed and sirup.

Crevasses in levees along the Mississippi and other rivers are reported to have destroyed 9,760 acres of sugar cane in Louisiana, and floods in the Rio Grande Valley have destroyed a large part of the cane in that part of Texas.

Sugar Cane Area,[1] 1921 and 1922.

State.	Area harvested, 1921.	Area planted, 1922 (preliminary estimate).
	Acres.	*Acres.*
South Carolina	8,700	9,000
Georgia	61,100	55,000
Florida	34,000	29,000
Alabama	71,000	79,000
Mississippi	39,200	37,200
Louisiana	294,500	295,000
Texas	18,000	17,500
Arkansas	3,000	2,500
Total	529,500	524,200

[1] Not including sorghum cane.

Condition of Crops in Great Britain.

According to a recent cablegram from the department's Agricultural Commissioner in London, the estimate of crop conditions in Great Britain, as published in the London Times, is 93.36% of the average condition for wheat, 76.3% for barley, 74.19% for oats, 85.77% for beans, 83.97% for potatoes and 75.5% for root crops. The hay crop is reported to be the smallest ever gathered or grown.

Methods Followed in Making Revisions of Crop Estimates.

Estimates of acreage and production of crops made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are subject to revision according to the following rules, which were recently adopted:

1. Original estimates of acreage are made at the time of planting or soon thereafter, and of yield per acre at the time of harvest or soon thereafter. These are preliminary estimates.
2. A general revision of preliminary estimates is made in December of the year of crop production. This revision may not be final.
3. Under urgent conditions, correction of the previous year's estimates may be made at the time of making the preliminary acreage estimates for the current year, so as to maintain as nearly as possible proper comparison between the current and the preceeding years.
4. General and final revision is made in December of the year following the year of crop production.

STATE IS UNIT.

The State is the unit of crop estimates and any change made for a State necessitates a change in the total for the United States.

After the regular December estimates are made in the year of production, information such as assessors' reports, or commercial movement for particular States, sufficient to justify a modification of the department's December estimates is sometimes received. Such additional information may be available for one State in May, for another State in June, and still later for another State. If changes are made as causes appear, the figures for the United States total would be changing constantly and this is very objectionable and leads to confusion and uncertainty. As a compromise between accuracy and stability the Department has adopted the foregoing rules.

Intermediate Cantaloupe Crop Estimated to Be 13,996 Cars.

States that produce a cantaloupe crop at a time intermediate between the early and late crops will have a commercial crop of 13,996 cars of 350 standard crates, according to the July forecast of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Last year's harvested crop of cantaloupes in the intermediate States amounted to 12,739 cars. The acreage this year is 41,600 acres and the indicated yield per acre 118 crates. Last year the acreage was 40,100 acres and the yield per acre was 111 crates. Production is usually greater than the carlot movement.

The leading region of the intermediate States this year is the central district of California, with a crop forecast at 3,000 cars. Following in order are Arizona with 2,443 cars, North Carolina with 1,600 cars, Maryland with 1,526 cars, Delaware with 1,523 cars, Arkansas with 1,500 cars, Indiana with 753 cars, Nevada with 580 cars, South Carolina with 429 cars, Missouri with 193 cars, Illinois with 188 cars, Oklahoma with 154 cars, and Alabama with 107 cars.

Early cantaloupe States, already reported, had a commercial crop forecast at 20,591 cars. The total early and intermediate commercial cantaloupe crop of this year has been forecast at 34,587 cars, compared with 25,665 cars last year. The estimated acreage is 79,900 acres this year and 66,500 last year, and the indicated yield per acre 151 cars this year and 135 cars last year.

Acreage, Forecast of Production, and Yield Per Acre of Commercial Cantaloupes in Intermediate States.

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	Harvested, 1921.	Planted, 1922.	1921	Indicated, 1922.	Harvested, 1921.	Forecast, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Alabama	300	300	120	125	103	107
Arizona	3,900	4,500	172	190	1,917	2,443
Arkansas	10,300	7,500	87	70	2,560	1,500
Calif. (central)	6,500	7,000	156	150	2,897	3,000
Delaware	3,500	4,100	96	130	960	1,523
Illinois	900	900	81	73	208	188
Indiana	3,600	3,100	92	85	946	753
Maryland	5,500	6,000	88	89	1,383	1,526
Missouri	900	900	98	75	252	193
Nevada	400	1,400	80	145	91	580
N. Carolina	2,900	4,000	126	140	1,044	1,600
Oklahoma	200	400	125	135	71	154
S. Carolina	1,200	1,500	90	100	307	429
Total	40,100	41,600	111	118	12,739	13,996
Early States[1]	26,400	38,300	171	188	12,926	20,591
Total, intermediate and early States	66,500	79,900	135	151	25,665	34,587

[1] Previously reported: California (southern district), Florida, Georgia, and Texas.

FARMERS' BUYING POWER DECLINES.

(Concluded from front page.)

number is determined by the percentage that the index number of things that farmers sell is of the index number of the things that they buy.

The wholesale-price index of the Department of Labor has been placed on a new basis since index numbers representing the buying power of farm products were published by the United States Department of Agriculture last May. This necessitated a restatement of the index numbers adapted from the Department of Labor and of those expressing the buying power of farm products. This restatement appears in the accompanying table.

Index Numbers of Price and Buying Power of Farm Products.

[1913=100.]

Year and month.	Price at the farm.			Wholesale price of all commodities.[1]	Purchasing power of farm products.[2]
	Crops, 15th of month.	Live stock, 15th of month.	Crops and live stock combined.		
1913	100	100	100	100	100
1914	108	103	106	94	112
1915	110	95	102	97	106
1916	124	111	118	132	89
1917	208	164	186	176	106
1918	224	192	208	186	112
1919	234	193	216	195	111
1920	238	168	203	234	86
1921	109	107	108	161	67
1921.					
June	107	104	106	158	67
July	107	109	108	152	71
August	108	113	110	150	74
September	110	101	106	149	71
October	104	98	101	152	66
November	98	92	95	152	62
December	97	91	94	152	62
1922.					
January	98	95	96	150	65
February	105	108	106	149	71
March	112	117	114	150	76
April	115	115	115	153	75
May	118	118	118	161	73
June	119	119	119	164	72

[1] Excluding farm products and food.
[2] Expressed in terms of other products.

THIS YEAR'S TOMATO ACREAGE FOR CANNING BACK TO NORMAL

Canning Acreages of Sweet Corn, Peas, and Snap Beans also Show Increases over 1921.

The 1922 area of tomatoes for canning is estimated at 217,000 acres by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This acreage is about two and one-half times greater than the exceptionally small 1921 area of 88,000 acres and marks a return to the prewar normal acreage for this commodity.

The condition of the crop on July 1 was placed at 82% of normal compared with 60% of normal on July 1, 1921. Tomato acreage under contract with the 552 canners who reported for both 1921 and 1922 was 40,991 acres last year and is 101,076 acres this year. The canners report that 78% of the 1922 tomato acreage for canning is under contract.

WAR CAUSED BIG INCREASE.

Under the stimulus of the demand for canned products caused by the entrance of the United States into the World War, the acreage of canning tomatoes reached its peak in 1918 when 365,560 acres were planted. In 1919, the acreage dropped to 254,058 acres and in 1920 to 230,596 acres.

In addition to the pack of 1920, amounting to 11,368,000 cases of No. 3 cans, the War Department unloaded its surplus stock accumulated during the war and thus raised the available supply for the season by several millions of cases. War prices prevailed and the food moved into consumption slowly. At the opening of the 1921 season many canners still had all or a considerable part of their 1920 pack in storage. This resulted in the closing of many factories, so that out of 1,348 factories reporting to this department in 1921 but 527 reported acreage.

The total acreage estimated for 1921 was 87,933 acres, and the pack was the smallest since 1907, amounting as reported by the National Canners' Association to 4,017,000 cases of No. 3 cans. This small pack permitted a cleaning up of old stock and a return to practically normal acreage for the season of 1922.

The conditions affecting the tomato pack of 1921 applied also to sweet corn for canning, the acreage of which was heavily reduced in 1921, but they were not so marked in their influence on the pea and snap-bean acreages.

The area of sweet corn for canning is estimated at about 186,500 acres, compared with about 119,000 acres in 1921, or nearly three-fifths greater. The 286 canners reporting for both 1921 and 1922 report an increase from 94,551 to 148,853 acres in the area planted for canning, and the canners reporting for 1922 indicate that 87% of the canning acreage is under contract. The condition of the crop July 1 was 85% of a normal, or but little above the 82% of last year.

The area of peas for canning has increased to about 140,000 acres from about 108,000 acres in 1921, and the condition of the crop July 1 to 73% of normal from 64% in 1921. It is computed that the canning acreage this year is 129% of last year's, or 29% greater. About 90% of the total canning acreage is under contract.

About 8,970 acres have been planted to snap beans for canning, compared with 7,057 acres in 1921. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 83% of normal, or the same as it was last year. Apparently the canning acreage is 127% of last year's, or 27% larger. About 76% of the canning crop is under contract.

ACREAGE AND CONDITION OF TOMATOES, SWEET CORN, PEAS, AND SNAP BEANS FOR CANNING, 1921 AND 1922.

State.	Acreage for canning.			Condition of crop, July 1 (100=normal).		Acreage contracted by canners reporting both years.		Number of canneries reporting.	
	Total, 1921.	Indicated, 1922.	1922 as per cent of 1921.	1921	1922	1921	1922	Total, 1921.	Both 1921 and 1922.
Tomatoes.									
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
Arkansas	1,031	4,031	391	59	85	703	2,750	26	14
California	6,857	22,902	334	67	91	1,886	6,290	76	24
Colorado	732	2,255	308	80	82	607	1,871	9	10
Delaware	2,004	9,038	451	55	83	1,318	5,940	59	21
Illinois	2,626	6,565	250	71	79	859	2,151	28	14
Indiana	21,383	52,175	244	66	82	9,922	24,176	125	75
Iowa	1,774	2,519	142	61	85	1,586	2,246	14	11
Kentucky	3,140	3,485	111	60	73	2,221	2,467	22	13
Maryland	12,187	43,629	358	49	80	3,412	12,198	266	89
Michigan	955	1,375	144	80	84	1,323	1,899	20	9
Missouri	4,334	8,625	199	53	80	4,355	8,669	96	43
New Jersey	13,900	28,217	203	68	82	2,002	4,068	50	19
New York	4,880	9,272	190	72	78	4,361	8,270	68	37
Ohio	5,468	11,756	215	73	85	2,778	5,975	50	18
Pennsylvania	1,079	1,694	157	67	86	694	1,091	29	13
Tennessee	1,399	6,072	434	53	75	900	3,904	39	21
Utah	850	3,596	423	88	85	495	2,095	19	10
Virginia	2,088	7,224	346	33	76	1,107	3,834	294	90
West Virginia	428	621	145	45	90	220	320	17	6
Other	818	2,912	356	67	77	242	862	41	15
Total	87,933	216,843	246.6	60	82	40,991	101,076	1,348	552
Sweet Corn.									
Delaware	1,570	5,746	366	86	93	775	2,840	8	7
Illinois	27,583	36,134	131	88	90	23,155	30,268	33	27
Indiana	6,179	11,308	183	72	84	4,180	7,640	24	13
Iowa	18,524	33,528	181	88	87	13,357	24,143	44	36
Maine	6,040	11,114	184	85	81	5,419	9,987	50	33
Maryland	11,659	20,170	173	76	85	9,454	16,338	45	37
Michigan	4,270	5,039	118	65	84	4,375	5,184	10	5
Minnesota	6,703	11,864	177	80	92	4,235	7,511	24	14
Nebraska	1,960	3,822	195	90	88	1,230	2,400	7	3
New York	8,852	16,111	182	76	71	7,548	13,752	55	30
Ohio	13,792	20,274	147	69	79	13,207	19,367	42	33
Pennsylvania	989	1,770	179	88	86	925	1,655	11	12
Tennessee	452	963	213	69	90	470	1,000	5	3
Vermont	1,815	1,960	108	85	80	595	640	8	3
Wisconsin	7,643	8,178	107	85	79	5,040	5,416	33	21
Other States	779	950	122	84	82	586	712	17	9
Total	118,810	186,532	157	82	85	94,551	148,853	416	286
Peas.									
California	2,435	6,282	258	83	77	600	1,550	7	3
Colorado	2,680	2,734	102	75	60	2,873	2,942	3	4
Delaware	2,260	2,124	94	52	30	2,271	2,124	8	6
Illinois	6,239	7,549	121	60	75	6,773	8,225	10	9
Indiana	1,860	3,181	171	50	69	1,780	3,045	11	10
Maryland	4,586	5,595	122	50	37	3,691	4,497	18	15
Michigan	8,475	8,475	100	55	74	7,362	7,350	13	6
New York	18,270	27,770	152	60	79	17,434	26,474	63	48
Ohio	4,010	4,411	110	75	71	3,968	4,367	11	10
Utah	2,229	3,165	142	61	87	4,192	5,934	6	9
Wisconsin	52,713	65,891	125	68	75	37,285	46,569	107	75
Other States	2,532	3,773	149	67	67	1,912	2,857	24	17
Total	108,289	139,693	129	64	73	90,141	115,934	281	212
Snap Beans.									
California	356	595	167	60	83	120	200	5	1
Colorado	806	782	97	98	69	429	418	7	5
Maine	137	234	171	89	80	169	289	10	7
Maryland	190	325	171	83	87	412	706	12	13
Michigan	633	734	116	64	82	660	765	8	10
New York	2,562	2,639	103	89	70	2,760	2,831	53	40
Ohio	175	345	197	65	91	104	205	5	3
Oregon	183	595	325	70	85	20	65	7	4
Pennsylvania	160	253	158	72	85	246	388	7	10
Virginia	105	317	302	72	76	52	157	15	8
Wisconsin	965	965	100	81	83	10	110	11	6
Other	785	1,138	145	72	100	1,078	1,567	44	43
Total	7,057	8,969	127.1	83	83	6,060	7,701	184	150

Estimated Wheat Yield in Certain European Countries.

The total wheat yield of Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Greece, Hungary, and Poland, according to a recent radiogram received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from the international Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, is estimated at 264,148,000 bus. for 1922 compared with 301,883,000 bus. last year. The condition of the crop improved during June in France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. The condition is fairly good in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

Condition of Germany's Wheat Crop Below Last Year.

The condition of the wheat crop in Germany on July 21 was below the condition last year at the same date, according to a radiogram from a representative of the Department of Commerce in Berlin. The condition of the spring wheat and spring rye crops improved in June. The condition of winter wheat remained unchanged at the end of the month. The condition of the potato, oats, and sugar-beet crops is better than last year.

HONEY PRODUCTION TO JULY 1 MUCH ABOVE 5-YEAR AVERAGE

Yield Has Averaged about 30 Pounds per Colony of Bees for the Country as a Whole.

The yield of honey July 1 averaged 30 lbs. per colony of bees for the United States as a whole, according to the reports gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This amount compares with 23.7 lbs. in 1921, and an average of 22.5 lbs. for the five years 1916–1921. Slightly less than half the country's total crop is usually produced by July 1.

The strength and healthfulness of the colonies on July 1 were 93.2% of normal for that date, compared with 89.8% last year and the 5-year average of 89.3%. The condition of honey plants on July 1 was 83.8% of normal, compared with 78.6% last year and an average of 83.5% for the preceding five years.

HEAVY YIELDS IN NORTH.

Yields in the North Central States this year have been practically double the usual yields to July 1. Throughout the Atlantic Coast sections, however, there has been so much rain that bees have been unable to take proper advantage of the heavy white clover bloom. The cold nights and recurring rains also interfered more or less with the secretion of nectar, although the bees in most sections have succeeded between showers in laying up a reasonable surplus. On July 1 the prospects in the Middle and North Atlantic States were very favorable for a big crop, weather permitting. The raspberry bloom in New England and New York was reported to be excellent.

In Maryland and adjoining States the yield has been restricted, because of frost damage to the bloom of the tulip, locust, sour wood, and fruit trees, although some sections reported a very good crop. In Florida the tupelo yield was very light, but the June flow from citrus has been about the heaviest on record and other honey plants in southern Florida have yielded well.

In the North Central States the clover bloom has been unusually profuse from the ample moisture and moderate temperature up to early June, but it was growing hot and dry by the end of June. Many very heavy yields were reported, and the outlook in Michigan and other States of high latitude where the flow comes late was for a big crop. Portions of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, however, have suffered considerably from drought and the situation in these States was spotty. Basswood (linden) was reported to be blooming heavily throughout its range. Milkweed was frosted in Michigan.

RAINS EXCESSIVE IN SOUTH.

In the Southern States the rains of May and June cut the honey yield considerably. Overflows in Louisiana caused injury to many honey plants, and the rains and cold nights in Texas have been unfavorable. Horse mint, marigold, and desert shrubs were reported in poor flower. In the mountain regions of the West the bloom was very late. In Arizona mesquite and catsclaw have suffered from dryness, and the season was late in the irrigated and mountain sections.

In California the orange flow was decreased and the period of flow shortened by the late freeze and the cool weather during bloom. Sage and star thistle promise good yields, but the nonirrigated plants in the lowlands have dried up badly. Alfalfa bloom in that State was rep rted to be not so good as usual.

As a result of the long period of wet weather accompanied by good bloom in the North Central and Northeastern States, with resulting heavy brood rearing and confinement of bees to the hives, swarming was reported to be excessive throughout that region, and to have taken place to a considerable extent in the South.

Notwithstanding all difficulties the unusual bloom h s enabled the bees to store up more surplus honey to July 1 than in any year since these reports were begun in 1915.

The accompanying table concerning bees, honey plants, and honey is based on reports from thousands of beekeepers in all parts of the country.

CONDITION OF BEES AND HONEY PLANTS, AND YIELDS OF HONEY, JULY 1.

State.	Yield of surplus honey per colony to July 1.			Proportion of crop usually produced to July 1.	Condition of colonies, July 1. (100=normal.)			Condition of honey plants, July 1. (100=normal.)		
	Average, 1916–1921.	1921	1922		Average, 1916–1921.	1921	1922	Average, 1916–1921.	1921	1922
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Maine	10	20	17	20	89	102	100	87	87	94
New Hampshire	22	30	20	48	89	100	95	85	81	90
Vermont	11	21	17	24	89	100	93	87	75	96
Massachusetts	18	31	18	40	92	100	94	92	89	91
Rhode Island	19	3	15	40	92	100	96	97	100	91
Connecticut	18	35	15	30	90	94	93	92	89	85
New York	17	26	20	29	89	95	100	87	72	98
New Jersey	28	26	32	60	94	94	94	91	65	92
Pennsylvania	22	22	33	45	92	88	98	90	63	94
Delaware	21	0	15	70	92	0	90	88	.....	85
Maryland	30	17	35	76	94	90	98	85	55	90
Virginia	25	14	25	63	90	79	87	84	55	80
West Virginia	19	20	20	61	91	92	95	87	82	87
North Carolina	20	8	22	63	92	85	97	84	68	87
South Carolina	23	11	21	75	94	88	90	83	70	86
Georgia	25	27	20	70	91	87	92	82	75	75
Florida	39	35	45	65	91	90	95	84	78	90
Ohio	27	50	50	55	92	101	99	90	99	90
Indiana	24	47	60	47	93	98	95	86	90	86
Illinois	15	15	45	38	87	85	100	82	67	93
Michigan	23	38	42	44	88	96	98	81	73	100
Wisconsin	17	25	34	35	86	88	97	85	71	97
Minnesota	14	15	24	29	88	88	93	88	85	90
Iowa	21	24	40	35	90	84	91	86	76	82
Missouri	18	28	35	50	86	90	93	82	84	75
North Dakota	13	0	30	10	98	0	100	89	0	100
South Dakota	12	17	20	20	92	96	90	93	81	90
Nebraska	13	18	20	19	91	87	85	85	82	72
Kansas	14	18	24	40	87	92	100	79	86	88
Kentucky	29	40	28	60	92	95	86	87	89	73
Tennessee	24	30	17	75	87	86	93	80	77	82
Alabama	23	25	20	65	86	87	87	75	76	77
Mississippi	26	26	18	70	87	87	77	77	75	59
Louisiana	27	24	45	75	96	94	95	94	87	85
Texas	26	33	25	65	89	95	92	70	85	67
Oklahoma	16	20	30	44	89	96	95	84	96	92
Arkansas	21	17	30	75	90	85	98	80	70	85
Montana	8	10	5	10	88	90	92	84	92	88
Wyoming	2	8	10	0	97	105	87	94	104	85
Colorado	4	4	7	7	92	91	92	87	93	87
New Mexico	15	18	22	37	90	87	94	84	94	95
Arizona	35	25	30	60	88	90	95	76	70	70
Utah	6	4	3	10	92	94	92	92	95	88
Nevada	12	0	25	10	82	75	78	81	85	82
Idaho	4	4	5	5	86	92	87	88	95	98
Washington	12	10	17	25	87	89	89	90	93	86
Oregon	14	8	21	40	85	90	92	78	75	78
California	35	17	44	60	90	88	95	76	83	92
United States	22.5	23.7	30.0	48.7	89.3	89.8	93.2	83.5	78.6	83.8

Reduced Pop-Corn Acreage in Iowa.

Pop-corn growers in Iowa report a decrease in pop-corn acreage to 78% of the acreage of 1921. Assessors in that State recorded a total of 6,740 acres for that crop harvested in 1921. The condition of the crop July 1 was 83% of a normal condition.

Imperial Fruit Show Opens at London on October 27.

The Imperial Fruit Show for 1922 is to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, between Oct. 27 and Nov. 4, according to a report recently received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The show will be divided into two sections, one for fruit from the British Empire and one for foreign fruit.

The foreign section of the show is open to growers or associations of growers and to exporters, while the British Empire section is open to bona fide commercial fruit growers or associations in any part of the British Empire, provided that all fruit exhibited by the association has been grown by its members.

Complete details as to the regulations, packing requirements, methods of scoring, and prizes will be sent to anyone interested upon request for F. S. 18 to the Foreign Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Prince Edward Island, Canada, has nearly as many acres in potatoes as last year. Official reports place the figure at 35,400 acres.

FERTILIZER USED ON ABOUT 33 PER CENT OF COTTON ACREAGE.

About 11,500,000 Acres Received Treatment During 1922—Sales of Tags Below Average.

Commercial fertilizer was used on about 33% of the 1922 cotton acreage, or on about 11,500,000 acres, according to the reports gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. An average of 249 lbs. of fertilizer was applied per acre; the total fertilizer used amounted to about 1,429,000 tons. This fertilizer had an average value of $29.48 per ton, a total value of $42,121,000, and an average value of $3.69 per acre of land fertilized.

North Carolina led all States in the application of commercial fertilizer to cotton production per crop acre receiving fertilizer, having used 410 lbs. per acre. Virginia was a close second with 400 lbs., but the other States used far less, South Carolina ranking third with 280 lbs.

NORTH CAROLINA HEAVIEST USER.

North Carolina used commercial fertilizer on 95% of its cotton crop area. In Virginia fertilizer was used on 93%, in South Carolina on 88%, in Georgia on 83%, in Florida on 80%, in Alabama on 78%, in Mississippi on 30%, in Tennessee on 25%, in Louisiana on 20%, in Arkansas on 15%, and in Texas on 2% only. Almost none was used in Oklahoma and none at all in Missouri, California, Arizona, and New Mexico. However, little commercial fertilizer is ever used west of the Mississippi River.

In the cost of fertilizer per acre of cotton using it North Carolina again led with an average of $6.35. In Virginia the average per acre was $6.19, in South Carolina $4.12, in Georgia $3.23, in Arkansas $3.02, in Mississippi $2.95, in Alabama $2.92, in Louisiana $2.85, in Texas $2.68, in Florida $2.65, and in Tennessee $2.05.

As this is the first year the U. S. Department of Agriculture has made this inquiry in its present form, comparisons can not be made with figures for prior years. However, the results are in reasonable harmony with the State reports of sales of fertilizer tags, if the use of fertilizer for crops other than cotton is borne in mind. Details by States are given in Table 1 accompanying the article.

SALES OF FERTILIZER TAGS.

Sales of fertilizer tags in the 12 cotton States to the end of June, except in Florida, Texas, and Tennessee, where the sales are to May 31, indicate that about 3,406,000 tons of commercial fertilizer have been used this year in these States. It was not all used in cotton production, however. In Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee especially much of the fertilizer purchased is used for crops other than cotton, such as tobacco and truck. The total sales of tags according to State records of the cotton States are given in Table 2.

North Carolina's sales of commercial fertilizer to June 30 were 1,039,036 tons, or an amount twice as great as was sold in either South Carolina or Georgia, the two States that rank next in sales of tags.

Fertilizer tag sales in the 12 States to the dates mentioned were 10% above the sales for the whole of 1921, but were only 80% of the average sales for the eight years 1914–1921. Among the States Arkansas ranked highest with a gain over 1921 of 175%. Sales in Mississippi gained 123% over 1921, sales in Texas gained 75%, in Louisiana 73%, in Alabama 60%, in North Carolina 24%, in Tennessee 15%, and in Florida 12%. Missouri's tag sales were 1.5% below 1921, Georgia's 5.5% below, Virginia's 15% below, and South Carolina's 18% below.

Sales in Florida to May 31 were 43% greater than the 8-year average, sales in Mississippi 32% greater, in North Carolina 9% greater, and in Tennessee 4% greater. All of the other States were below the average, South Carolina, Georgia, and Arkansas being nearly as far below as 50%.

Table 1.—FERTILIZER USED FOR COTTON, 1922.

State.	Area planted to cotton, 1922.	Cotton area fertilized.		Amount of fertilizer used.		Value.		
		Per cent of area planted.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per ton.	Total.	Per acre.
	Acres.	*Per cent.*	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*	*Tons.*			
Virginia	51,000	93	47,000	400	9,400	$31.00	$291,000	$6.19
North Carolina	1,601,000	95	1,521,000	410	311,805	31.00	9,666,000	6.35
South Carolina	2,230,000	88	1,962,000	280	274,680	29.40	8,076,000	4.12
Georgia	4,129,000	83	3,427,000	218	373,543	29.60	11,057,000	3.23
Florida	122,000	80	98,000	200	9,800	26.50	260,000	2.65
Alabama	2,995,000	78	2,336,000	210	245,280	27.80	6,819,000	2.92
Mississippi	3,200,000	30	960,000	200	96,000	29.50	2,832,000	2.95
Louisiana	1,311,000	20	262,000	190	24,890	30.00	747,000	2.85
Texas	12,312,000	2	246,000	170	20,910	31.50	659,000	2.68
Arkansas [1]	2,853,000	15	428,000	195	41,730	31.00	1,294,000	3.02
Tennessee	819,000	25	205,000	200	20,500	20.50	420,000	2.05
Missouri	156,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	2,840,000	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California [3]	210,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	105,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	46,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, above States	34,852,000	32.7	11,492,000	248.8	1,428,538	29.48	42,121,000	3.69

[1] Cottonseed meal and nitrate of soda are not included in the report for this State.
[2] Less than 1%.
[3] Including 128,000 acres in the Imperial Valley on the Mexican side, not included in the United States totals.

Table 2.—SALES OF FERTILIZER TAGS IN COTTON STATES.

State.	Sales, 1922.		Annual sales in prior years.				Sales in 1922, per cent of—	
	To—	Amount indicated.	Year ending—	Average, 1914–1921.	1920	1921	Average, 1914–1921.	1921
		Tons.		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Virginia	June 30	314,970	Dec. 31	422,292	450,597	369,493	74.6	85.2
North Carolina	June 30	1,039,036	Nov. 30	954,817	1,222,103	839,514	108.8	123.8
South Carolina	June 25	504,000	June 30	902,551	1,253,890	615,488	55.8	81.9
Georgia	June 30	526,000	Dec. 31	963,904	1,039,048	556,573	54.6	94.5
Florida	May 31	323,087	Dec. 31	226,268	272,316	289,857	142.8	111.5
Alabama	June 30	287,354	Sept. 30	313,337	391,170	179,547	91.7	160.0
Mississippi	June 25	165,765	Sept. 30	125,900	165,392	74,309	131.7	223.1
Louisiana	June 30	67,007	Aug. 31	86,031	95,864	38,810	77.9	172.7
Texas	May 31	33,720	Aug. 31 [1]	42,293	56,700	19,250	79.7	175.2
Arkansas	June 30	40,000	Dec. 31	71,900	69,036	14,550	55.6	274.9
Tennessee	May 31	96,992	May 31	92,947	112,202	84,044	104.4	115.4
Missouri	June 30	7,900	Dec. 31	57,864	77,888	8,022	13.7	98.5
Total, above States		3,405,831		4,260,104	5,206,206	3,089,457	79.9	110.2

[1] To June 30 in 1921.

Potato Deal Opens in Kearney Section of Nebraska.

The first two cars of this season's crop of Nebraska potatoes were shipped from the Kearney district on July 15, the early movement being 10 days later than it was last year. A light movement was expected until July 25 or Aug. 1. Many of the fields are late and some growers who have fields ready to dig are holding off, hoping for lighter shipments from other producing sections and for better markets. The first few cars of No. 1 Early Ohios sold for $1.70–$2 f. o. b., sacked, per 100 lbs.

It is estimated that there are about 6,000 acres of potatoes in the Kearney district this year, or slightly more than double last year's acreage. The fields are in fine condition but a larger percentage of the stock will run to No. 2's this season than last, because of considerable second growth and growth cracks. Some scab has been found in certain sections, but it is not bad and most of the district is not affected, according to reports of a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture located at Kearney.

Growers estimate that the probable yield per acre will average 150 bus. Many of the late fields, however, show that the potatoes are setting poorly, are misshapen, and close to the stalk, which will probably reduce the average yield per acre. With the exception of a few acres of Irish Cobblers, the whole district is planted with Early Ohios. No machine graders are used but the stock is carefully graded when picked up and all cars shipped must be inspected by State inspectors, who mark them No. 1 or No. 2, according to the State grades, which are identical with the Federal grades for potatoes. It is estimated that 1,400–1,500 cars will be shipped this season.

Short Tomato Crop in Rio Grande Valley.

Rio Grande Valley tomato shipments filled less than 100 cars this season instead of the expected 700–800 cars. Early freezes and unfavorable weather conditions during the growing period are blamed for the shortage. Heavy rains and floods during the harvest time also cut the crop short.

Cabbage and Tomato Conditions in Ohio, Indiana, and New York.

Reports from the field service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture dated July 13 contain the following information concerning certain truck crops in Ohio, Indiana, and New York:

Cabbage.—Ohio's commercial cabbage area is estimated to be 2,500 acres, compared with 2,168 acres in 1921. In Washington County, at Marietta and other points, the estimated 520 acres of cabbage is approximately a 75% increase over the 285 acres of 1921. The movement there is three-fourths completed and may amount to 315 cars, with a better yield per acre than last year.

The area of commercial cabbage in Indiana is estimated to be 1,300 acres, compared with 1,100 acres in 1921. In Elkhart County, the acreage for kraut shows an increase of 120% over 1921, and in the rest of the State the increase is about 10%.

Cabbage planting in New York had not been completed by July 10 and, unless considerable acreage is added, the increase of acreage over last year will be much less than was expected.

Tomatoes.—Commercial tomatoes in Washington County, Ohio, at Marietta and other points, have an estimated area of 600 acres, a 20% increase over the 500 acres of 1921. Plants are chiefly of the Bonny Best variety. Most of the crop is in good condition, although the yield in some fields will be small because of blight. A few cars of tomatoes have already moved. The movement will reach its peak by July 20 to 25 and will be heavy until August 10 to 15, with a total of about 350 cars.

Cabbage Acreage in Certain Counties in Ohio and Indiana.

State and county.	Harvested, 1921.	Estimated, 1922.	State and county.	Harvested, 1921.	Estimated, 1922.
OHIO.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	INDIANA.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Erie.....	350	450	Dekalb.....	40	100
Henry....	175	175	Elkhart....	90	200
Lucas.....	275	300	Kosciusko..	95	120
Medina...	60	50	Lake.....	450	450
Sandusky.	300	490	St. Joseph..	300	325
Seneca....	203	315	Starke.....	65	70
Washington.....	285	520			
Wood.....	200	125			

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 91.)

The nearness of milling months has restricted the demand for feedstuffs, especially wheat feeds. Production of most feeds was sufficient to fill orders received which were principally for prompt and immediate shipment.

Wheat mill feed.—Shipments of feed from milling centers increased, and were heavier from Minneapolis than they have been in recent months. Because of the improved flour demand, offerings from southwestern markets, especially Kansas City, were also larger. Prices remained strong and stored lots found a good outlet. A lot of pure bran stored at Lake ports was cleaned up on July 18 on a basis of $16.75 Minneapolis. While the demand for spot and transit shipment was good, sales for future delivery were difficult to make. Many dealers believed the firmness in prices to be entirely due to an artificial forcing up of prices by jobbers made possible by temporary scarcity in a few sections and that a slight increase in receipts would again depress prices.

Southwestern mills reported that even at discounts of $1–$1.50 on sales of bran for August–September shipment, buyers did not appear to be interested as they seemed to expect that the enlarged wheat movement and the prospects of a broad flour demand will tend to a material increase of feed offerings in the near future.

Both bran and shorts moved on a liberal volume to southeastern markets. Flour middlings were in better demand than last week on the basis of about $24 Minneapolis for the better grades. Reddog was quoted at $31 and $32 per ton Minneapolis, depending on quality. Stocks of most wheat feeds in dealers' hands were fair.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal displayed an easier tendency. Texas cold pressed cake was offered on the basis of $30 f. o. b. Texas common points, and new crop 43% slab cake at $36 delivered Gulf ports for October shipment. Figures published by the Bureau of the Census on July 18 indicate that stocks of cake and meal at mills on June 30 were 84,751 tons compared to 68,203 tons on the same date last year. Hull and seed stocks were rather light.

New crop meal was offered for October–December shipment at $4–$6 per ton below prevailing prices for old crop meal, depending on grade. The demand for both export and domestic consumption was light, and few brokers in principal distributing markets are keeping in close touch with the situation. Stocks in the interior were reported to be small, but retail dealers reported no difficulty in filling orders. The movement was light.

LINSEED FEED DEMAND QUIET.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal, both domestic and export, was quiet. The importation of oil manufactured in Europe was heavy during June and July, resulting in fairly good supplies of meal and cake in Continental countries. Domestic production was limited but kept pace with the demand. Prices were about $1 per ton lower in most markets. In northern Illinois, and in Indiana and Michigan, however, dealers quoted at slightly higher figures than last week. Dry pastures, light stocks, and the rail strike tended to a firmer feeling in that section. Stocks in hands of dealers and movement continued light.

Gluten feed.—The July output of mills appeared well taken as few offerings for this month's shipment were made. August shipment was in good supply at $1 more than was asked for July shipment. The demand, according to advices from a number of mills, showed considerable abatement during the week. Production and movement were about normal. Stocks in dealers' hands were considered fair.

Hominy feed.—The upward trend of hominy feed prices remained unchecked. Strength in cash corn was the principle factor causing firmness in this feed. Grinding was reduced owing to scarcity of receipts. The demand was spotted and mostly for immediate shipment, though mills advised that it was better than last week. Southern markets reported stocks as light, while middle western and eastern markets appear to have adequate supplies on hand. Offerings and movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal prices were slightly firmer in most markets with little increased demand from scattered territories for small tonnage. Receipts were light. Supplies in principal markets were short which, coupled with reports of damage to the second cutting in Wyoming and Colorado because of drought, led many dealers to expect a further advance in prices.

Report on Various Truck Crops in Michigan and New York.

Reports from the field service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, dated July 20, contain the following information concerning certain truck crops in Michigan and New York:

MICHIGAN.

Celery.—The commercial celery crop of 980 acres in Ottawa County is 80 acres above the area of last year and is in excellent condition. Shipments from Grand Haven to Chicago began June 5 and by July 13 about 28,000 boxes and crates of celery had been shipped. Daily shipments are about 1,300 packages. This county grows summer and fall celery and shipments cease early in November.

In Muskegon County the excellent celery crop covers 125 acres, which is about the same as last year's area. From June 20 to July 17 about 30,000 crates had been shipped. The movement will cease early in November.

Onions.—The area of the commercial onion crop in Ottawa County is about 215 acres or a little larger than last year's, and the crop is in excellent condition.

Cabbage.—Commercial cabbage acreage in Saginaw County has increased to 1,400 acres from 800 acres last year, apparently on account of decreased sugar-beet acreage. About 300 acres are under contract for kraut. Condition of the crop is above average and shipments may begin by Aug. 20.

Lettuce.—The area under commercial lettuce is about 85 acres, or 20 acres less than in 1921.

NEW YORK.

Celery.—Increase of the commercial celery acreage in Madison and Wayne Counties was expected. Planting was delayed by wet weather and shipments will not begin until after Sept. 1.

Onions.—In Wayne and Madison Counties the commercial onion crop has been damaged by wet weather and the production will be less than last year's. In Madison County 300 acres of onions were lost because of floods. Of the remaining 1,000 acres of onions in that county, nearly 400 acres were grown from sets and one-third of this crop was lost by flooding of the fields. The rest was being harvested on July 20. The crop grown from seed has suffered loss by too much water and growth is delayed.

Report on Grain Crops in Europe.

Reports on the crops of small grains in Europe for the second half of June and the first part of July indicate conditions to be about average or slightly below average for Europe as a whole. In England the dry weather was only partially offset by later cool, rainy days; in France rains and low temperatures delayed crop growth; Russian conditions varied in different regions from fair to good; in Spain conditions were slightly below average; prospects were good in Finland; in Africa conditions in general have been poor; in South Africa crop failures are reported; in Egypt the wheat condition is slightly below average; and rains benefited the new fall crops in parts of Australia, where cold weather and snow are also reported to have favored the new seeding.

Corn prospects in Europe are fair in Yugoslavia and Italy, good in Rumania, and below average in Spain. In Argentina wet weather has delayed the crop.

Weather

IMPORTANT CROPS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS IN MOST SECTIONS

Conditions Generally Favorable for Corn—Rains Were Excessive in Southeastern States.

Moderate temperatures prevailed during the week ending July 25 in most of the country. There was some very hot weather, however, in the lower Great Plains region and the week averaged cool in parts of the Lake region and from Nevada and central California northward to western Washington. Sunshine was lacking in some eastern districts.

There was sufficient moisture for crop needs in most districts from the Great Plains eastward, except in the Southwest. Drought conditions continued on the Pacific coast, but generous rains were received in Nevada, southern Idaho and northern Utah, and in parts of Arizona and the Rocky Mountain States. Rain was needed in some lower Ohio Valley districts. There was too much moisture in parts of the Southeast. The growth of crops was unfavorably affected in the dry regions but generally made satisfactory progress elsewhere.

Farm work was hindered in some Southeastern States, but harvesting, thrashing, and cultivation made good progress in other districts. Most roads were in satisfactory condition.

MOSTLY FAVORABLE FOR THRASHING.

Small Grains.—Thrashing of winter wheat progressed in central valley districts and Great Plains States under generally favorable weather conditions, except for interruption in some upper Mississippi Valley localities because of shocks being wet from previous rains. Yields continued to vary greatly in most of the Ohio Valley States and were disappointing in many localities. Heavy rains in the Middle Atlantic States were unfavorable for thrashing grains in that section and yields were reported unsatisfactory in some districts, particularly in Virginia. Winter grain harvest made good progress in the elevated western and late northwestern sections of the country.

The weather on the whole continued favorable for spring wheat, except for a continued lack of moisture in the more western portions of the belt. Great damage has been done to this crop, especially to late sown grain, in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and in the Flathead Valley of Montana.

Showers and cooler weather were beneficial, however, in central Plateau districts and at points in the central Rocky Mountain area. Rainfall in southeastern Montana was beneficial and the weather was generally favorable for maturing the crop in the Dakotas. Some black rust was reported from North Dakota and in a few localities in South Dakota, but damage was slight from this cause except to some late seeded grain. The condition of spring wheat was fairly good in Minnesota, except in the dry central and western portions where it was poor. Harvest was well under way in most sections of the belt with generally favorable weather conditions prevailing for this work.

Recent rains in the Northeastern States have been very beneficial for barley, oats, and buckwheat, but oats were damaged to some extent by heavy rains in the Middle Atlantic coast section. Oat thrashing progressed in the interior Valley States, but, owing to previous dry weather, yields are very uneven and disappointing in many districts. The yield of oats was better than expected, however, in some upper Mississippi Valley localities, especially in Iowa, although it was generally poor in the western portion of that State where the dry weather had been severe. The crop was fairly good in the western Lake region.

Flax was reported as in fair condition in northern Montana and was doing well in South Dakota. Grain sorghums improved in Kansas. Rice made satisfactory progress in Texas and was benefited by the recent rains in Louisiana.

MAIN CORN AREAS FAVORED.

Corn.—Late corn deteriorated in central and western Texas and Oklahoma because of dry, hot weather, but the temperature conditions were favorable and there was sufficient moisture for satisfactory growth elsewhere, except in some lower Ohio Valley districts. The progress and condition of the crop were very satisfactory in most of the principal corn growing districts, although the stand was uneven and the condition only fairly good in Iowa, and rain was needed in much of southern and central Illinois, and in parts of Indiana. The stand in Iowa ranges from not large enough to tassel to large ears and abundant silk. Early corn was being harvested in the South. Cultivation was hindered in some southeastern districts, but the fields were mostly clean elsewhere.

Cotton.—Another rather favorable week for cotton was experienced in most sections of the belt. Temperatures were moderate generally except in the western portion where it was unseasonably warm. There was too much rain in some Atlantic coast sections and it was too dry in the more western portion of the belt, but most interior districts received light to moderate showers.

Cotton made very good progress in the Carolinas, except where excessive rains fell in the eastern portions of those States, including some of the large producing areas of North Carolina. There was too much rain also in many interior counties of Georgia, but cotton continued very good progress in that State and fruited well although there was considerable shedding.

The crop showed improvement in Alabama, and although the plants continued small they were fruiting nicely. Progress was very good in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas, except that it was only fair in the northeastern portion of Arkansas where rather heavy rains occurred. It was too cloudy and wet in portions of Louisiana, but conditions on the whole in that State were fairly favorable.

WEEVIL ACTIVE IN EAST.

Dry weather was becoming unfavorable in Texas and Oklahoma, particularly in western Oklahoma, and to late-planted cotton in Texas. The general progress continued very good in Texas, however, and it was fair in Oklahoma except in the drier portion. Some shedding was reported from Oklahoma and Texas, and there were complaints of shedding from some east Gulf districts.

The warm, dry weather was favorable in checking weevil activity in the western portion of the belt, but they were active and doing considerable damage in much of the south-central and eastern portions of Oklahoma, though they have so far done but little damage in Texas. The cloudy, rainy weather, however, was favorable for the increase of weevil activity in the more eastern portions of the belt. They were reported as numerous and destructive in Georgia, as increasing rapidly in South Carolina, especially where heavy rains fell in the eastern portion, and as becoming more numerous in North Carolina.

Potatoes.—White potatoes were favorably affected by the prevailing weather in most Northern States and in irrigated districts in the West. Some rotting occurred in Michigan, and rain was needed in parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The weather was favorable for sweet potatoes in most of the South, but all crops needed rain in much of western Texas and Oklahoma.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—There was sufficient moisture for most truck crops in Central and Eastern States, but rain was badly needed in the Southwest and on the north Pacific coast. There was too much moisture for cantaloupes and watermelons in North Carolina, and watermelons were reported unfavorably affected by the weather in Mississippi. Cantaloupes were generally good in Colorado.

CALIFORNIA BEANS FAVORED.

Unusual cloudiness and moderate temperatures along the coast of California were favorable for beans, but many beans were spoiled by unfavorable weather in Michigan, and beans in New Mexico needed rain badly. Heavy rains damaged tomatoes in Maryland and some scald was reported on early tomatoes in New Jersey. Sugar cane was benefited by rain in the lower Mississippi Valley, but rain was needed locally for this crop in Florida. Peanuts made good growth in Florida, but the crop made poor progress in Virginia. There was too much rain for peanuts in North Carolina. Sugar beets made satisfactory growth. Hops were doing well in California.

Tobacco was benefited by sunshine in New England, but damage by wildfire continued and there was some local damage by hail. Tobacco was seriously damaged by wildfire in some of the principal districts of Tennessee and the condition was rather poor. Late tobacco was fairly good but uneven in Kentucky, where the early crop was excellent, except considerable rust locally in the western part. Tobacco was fair to good in Wisconsin.

MOUNTAIN RANGES IMPROVED.

Meadows, pastures and stock.—Alfalfa and meadows were improved by rain in most northern districts and in the central Rocky Mountain Plateau States. Haying made good progress under satisfactory weather conditions. Ranges were greatly benefited by rain in the central Plateau States, but deteriorated in western Texas and Oklahoma and from Montana westward to the north Pacific coast because of lack of moisture. More rain was needed in southern Wyoming, much of Colorado, and most of New Mexico, as well as in parts of Arizona. Good rains occurred in southeastern and north-central Arizona and the water supply was replenished temporarily. Streams and other water supplies were low in much of New Mexico, where range and stock were generally poor. Stock was in a satisfactory condition elsewhere. There was sufficient moisture for pastures in most Eastern and Central States, although rain was needed in a few places.

Fruit.—Most fruit was favorably affected by the weather that prevailed during the week. Cranberries made good growth in

New Jersey and Wisconsin. Citrus fruits were good to excellent in Florida, but oranges, particularly valencias, were dropping again in California. Lemons were uneven and the blossoming backward, but the conditions improved. The cooler weather that prevailed was favorable for fruit in California. Loganberries ripened too rapidly in Oregon. The high temperatures caused much dropping of prunes in Idaho, and this crop was uneven in Oregon.

Temperatures Mostly Moderate during Past Week.

Chart 1, page 104, shows that temperatures during the week ending July 25 averaged near the normal in nearly all sections of the country, although it was unseasonably warm in the Southwest and rather cool in the far Western States. Rainfall was frequent in the Southeastern States and showers were general the latter part of the week from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward. Chart 2, page 104, shows the geographic distribution of rainfall for the week as a whole.

Extremes of July Rainfall.

Very unusual weather conditions are usually referred to as "record breakers," and when they exist over a considerable period of time are of great importance to agriculture and of considerable interest in general. The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the greatest and least rainfall ever recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the month of July at the stations given.

The maximum rainfall for July in the Southern States from eastern Texas eastward varies from about 10 ins. to slightly more than 20 ins., the greatest amount being 20.5 ins. at Mobile, Ala. The normal rainfall at Mobile is 7 ins. In the more northern States from Montana eastward, the maxima range from about 4 ins. to slightly over 10 ins., while west of the Rocky Mountains they were mostly less than 2 ins. The highest July rainfall of record in most of the Great Valley of California is less than half an inch.

The figures in the last column of the table show that the minima for July have been very small in nearly all sections of the country, especially in the interior valleys, the west Gulf region, and from the Rocky Mountains westward. In the Southeast and most of the Atlantic coast, however, there has been no record of July rainfall of less than an inch in most localities and at a few points, especially along the east Gulf coast, the minimum has been 2 ins., or over.

Condition of Crops in Norway.

The July 1 condition of crops in Norway, according to a recent radiogram received by the department from the Landbruksdepartementet of Norway, is 90% of the average condition for wheat, 104% for rye, 96% for barley, 95% for oats, and 95% for potatoes.

In Ontario, Canada, the apple crop is likely to be 30% larger than last year, or 1,150,580 bbls. Spy, Greening, and Baldwin varieties will be light. The potato acreage is practically the same as last season—162,000 acres.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION — PRECIPITATION EXTREMES FOR JULY

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending July 25. Average.	Temperature. Week ending July 25. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending July 25. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending July 25. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Extremes for July. Greatest of record.	Precipitation. Extremes for July. Least of record.
	°	°	In.	In.	In.	In.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	82	+1	0.8	−0.6	15.0	0.1
Miami	82	0	0.3	−1.3	9.3	2.5
Key West	84	0	0.7	0	10.8	0.5
Tampa	82	+1	1.8	0	15.5	2.1
Pensacola	80	−1	1.4	−0.3	17.9	2.0
Mobile	82	+1	5.8	+4.0	20.5	2.6
Montgomery	80	−1	0.4	−0.7	13.4	0.4
Anniston	78	0	1.8	+0.6	16.2	3.5
Birmingham	78	−2	0.5	−0.7	20.1	0.8
Meridian	78	−2	0.7	−0.3	14.2	1.1
Vicksburg	80	−2	1.3	+0.3	10.9	1.1
New Orleans	82	+1	1.0	−0.5	12.9	2.0
Shreveport	82	0	0.7	−0.4	13.2	T.
Little Rock	80	−1	0.2	−0.7	9.2	0.4
Fort Smith	84	+2	T.	−0.6	15.0	0.2
Bentonville	80	+1	0	−1.0	7.5	0.4
Oklahoma	84	+4	T.	−0.8	7.3	T.
Abilene	88	+5	T.	−0.5	6.4	0.2
Fort Worth	88	+4	T.	−0.7	8.4	T.
Dallas	86	.....	T.	.....	10.6	T.
Palestine	84	+2	0.2	−0.5	10.0	0.1
Taylor	86	+3	T.	−0.5	14.4	T.
Houston	82	.....	0.1	.....	14.8	0.8
Galveston	82	−1	0.2	−0.7	18.7	0.2
Corpus Christi	84	+1	0	−0.2	6.9	0
San Antonio	86	+3	0	−0.4	7.9	T.
Del Rio	86	−1	0	−0.5	8.9	0.1
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	80	−1	1.2	+0.4	7.6	0.4
Nashville	78	−2	0.7	−0.3	9.4	0.5
Chattanooga	78	0	0.2	−0.6	13.5	0.7
Knoxville	78	+1	0.6	−0.3	13.2	0.7
Lexington	76	−1	0.3	−0.8	11.2	0.9
Louisville	76	−3	0.3	−0.6	16.5	1.2
Evansville	78	−2	0.6	−0.4	10.3	0.2
Indianapolis	76	−1	0.1	−0.8	13.1	0.5
Cincinnati	74	−2	0.8	0	9.6	0.1
Dayton	74	−2	0.6	−0.2	8.1	0.3
Columbus	72	−4	T.	−0.8	9.5	0.7
Parkersburg	76	0	T.	−1.2	11.5	0.7
Elkins	72	+1	1.0	−0.1	11.1	1.7
Pittsburgh	74	−1	T.	−1.0	9.5	1.2
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	66	−3	0.7	0	8.2	1.0
Syracuse	68	−3	0.5	−0.3	7.4	1.0
Oswego	68	−2	0.6	−0.1	7.6	1.0
Buffalo	68	−3	0.9	+0.1	8.3	1.0
Erie	70	−2	0.3	−0.5	6.0	0.4
Cleveland	72	−1	T.	−0.7	8.1	0.9
Toledo	72	−2	0.1	−0.7	6.6	0.4
Detroit	72	0	0	−0.8	8.8	0.7
Saginaw	70	−2	0.3	−0.7	.....	.....
Alpena	66	0	0.4	−0.3	6.6	0.3
Grand Rapids	72	−1	0.2	−0.4	7.5	0.7
Chicago	74	−1	1.0	+0.2	9.6	0.6
Fort Wayne	72	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	72	+1	0.1	−0.5	6.9	0.6
Green Bay	68	−2	0.6	−0.1	7.5	1.0
Escanaba	64	−3	0.4	−0.4	7.8	0.4
Ludingtou	66	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	62	0	0.7	+0.1	5.2	T.
Marquette	62	−4	0.8	+0.1	6.8	0.8
Duluth	60	−5	0.8	+0.2	10.8	0.5
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	70	−3	0.2	−0.4	9.3	0.1
La Crosse	70	−3	0.1	−0.8	11.0	0.4
Madison	70	−3	0.2	−0.7	8.9	0.3
Charles City	70	−4	T.	−0.7	7.9	0.4
Dubuque	72	−3	0.5	−0.3	10.5	T.
Davenport	74	−2	T.	−0.7	9.4	0.2
Des Moines	74	−2	T.	−0.9	10.2	0.3
Keokuk	76	−2	0	−0.9	12.7	0.1
Peoria	76	0	T.	−0.6	8.9	0.5
Terre Haute	76	.....	T.	.....	7.9	0.5
Springfield, Ill.	78	+1	0.1	−0.5	8.5	T.
Hannibal	76	−2	T.	−0.9	9.4	T.
St. Louis	78	−2	0.3	−0.5	9.5	0.4
Cairo	78	−1	0.6	−0.1	9.9	0.2
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	52	−3	0	−0.2	6.5	T.
Seattle	60	−4	0	−0.1	2.4	0
North Head	54	−4	T.	−0.1	3.3	0
Portland, Oreg.	64	−3	0	−0.1	2.6	0
Roseburg	66	−2	0	−0.1	2.2	0
Eureka	54	−1	0	0	1.3	0
Red Bluff	78	−4	0	0	0.7	0
Sacramento	70	−4	T.	+T.	0.1	0
San Francisco	58	+1	T.	+T.	0.2	0
Fresno	80	−3	T.	+T.	0.3	0
San Luis Obisp	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	0
Los Angeles	70	−1	0	0	0.2	0
San Diego	68	+1	T.	+T.	0.9	0

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending July 25. Average.	Temperature. Week ending July 25. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending July 25. Total	Precipitation. Week ending July 25. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Extremes for July. Greatest of record.	Precipitation. Extremes for July. Least of record.
	°	°	In.	In.	In.	In.
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	60	−1	1.5	+0.6	9.1	0.7
Portland, Me.	72	+3	1.5	+0.7	10.8	1.0
Burlington	68	−1	0.6	−0.3	8.5	1.5
Northfield	64	−3	0.2	−0.6	8.0	1.3
Concord	70	0	1.3	+0.3	10.2	0.9
Boston	74	+2	0.8	−0.1	8.8	1.0
Nantucket	68	0	2.3	+1.7	5.0	0.3
New Haven	74	+1	1.5	+0.5	17.1	0.7
Albany	72	−1	0.4	−0.4	6.8	1.1
Ithaca	68	−3	0.9	+0.1	6.7	1.2
Binghamton	72	+2	1.5	+0.7	8.1	1.1
New York	76	+2	2.7	+1.7	9.6	0.2
Scranton	72	0	0.2	−0.7	6.7	1.1
Harrisburg	76	+1	0.4	−0.6	8.7	0.9
Philadelphia	78	+2	0.2	−0.8	10.3	0.8
Trenton	76	+1	0.2	−0.9	15.2	0.9
Atlantic City	76	+3	1.1	+0.2	10.1	0.2
Baltimore	80	+2	1.8	+0.6	11.0	1.0
Washington	78	+1	2.7	+1.7	10.6	0.8
Norfolk	78	−1	4.3	+3.1	11.7	1.9
Richmond	78	−2	1.4	+0.4	9.9	0.6
Lynchburg	78	0	0.5	−0.5	10.9	1.5
Wytheville	72	−1	1.8	+0.8	8.5	1.6
Asheville	72	0	1.7	+0.6	11.7	2.5
Charlotte	78	−1	0.9	−0.4	16.6	1.7
Raleigh	78	−1	1.4	−0.1	11.2	1.3
Hatteras	78	−1	1.4	0	10.5	1.0
Wilmington	80	+1	4.6	+3.0	21.1	2.0
Charleston	86	+4	2.9	+1.4	16.6	1.0
Greenville	76	.....	2.0	.....	12.1	1.6
Columbia, S. C.	80	−2	1.4	0	12.2	1.2
Augusta	80	−2	0.8	−0.3	14.0	1.2
Atlanta	76	−2	2.7	+1.5	14.1	0.6
Macon	78	−2	5.2	+4.1	13.4	1.2
Savannah	82	+1	2.0	+0.7	13.2	0.8
Thomasville	80	−2	1.6	+0.4	13.3	2.5
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Havre	70	+1	T.	−0.4	9.7	0.1
Kalispell	64	−1	0.1	0	3.1	0.1
Helena	68	+1	0.2	0	3.2	0.2
Sheridan	70	+3	0.3	.....	4.4	0.1
Lander	70	+1	T.	−0.1	3.0	T.
Cheyenne	68	0	1.0	+0.5	6.4	0.4
Grand Junction	76	−4	0.1	0	1.4	T.
Denver	74	+1	0.7	+0.3	5.2	T.
Pueblo	76	+1	T.	−0.5	6.7	0.6
Amarillo	84	+7	T.	−1.0	7.0	0.9
El Paso	86	+6	T.	−0.7	9.2	0.1
Roswell	82	+3	0	−0.8	6.6	0.1
Santa Fe	72	+3	0.5	−0.3	6.9	0.4
Flagstaff	66	0	0.2	−0.2	.....	.....
Phoenix	88	−3	0.2	−0.2	6.5	0.2
Yuma	92	0	0	−T.	1.3	0
Independence	76	−3	T.	0	1.6	0
Tonopah	70	−4	0.8	+0.7	1.3	T.
Modena	68	−2	0.2	−0.1	4.7	T.
Salt Lake City	74	−3	0.6	+0.5	2.4	T.
Reno	66	−2	0.3	+0.3	1.8	0
Winnemucca	68	−5	0.3	+0.3	1.6	0
Pocatello	72	0	0.1	0	2.2	T.
Boise	76	+2	0.2	+0.2	2.0	0
Lewiston	76	+2	T.	−0.1	2.6	T.
Baker	68	+2	T.	0	1.8	T.
Walla Walla	76	+1	T.	0	1.5	0
Spokane	72	+2	T.	−0.1	2.4	0
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	78	+1	2.2	+0.8	13.1	0.5
Columbia, Mo.	76	−2	0.6	−0.2	7.7	0.7
Kansas City	78	0	0.2	−0.8	9.8	0.4
St. Joseph	78	.....	0.1	.....	12.9	0.3
Topeka	78	0	0.3	−0.7	11.6	0.3
Iola	80	+1	T.	−0.8	6.1	T.
Wichita	80	0	0.6	0	7.5	0.1
Dodge City	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.3	0.1
Concordia	78	−1	1.3	+0.3	8.3	0.2
North Platte	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.5	0.3
Lincoln	76	−1	1.0	+0.1	8.8	0.2
Omaha	76	−1	1.6	+0.6	10.4	0.4
Sioux City	76	+1	0.7	−0.1	8.7	0.8
Valentine	74	0	0.1	−0.6	7.4	0.5
Rapid City	72	+1	1.1	+0.5	9.7	0.1
Pierre	76	0	1.5	+1.1	6.1	0.7
Huron	76	+4	0.6	0	6.4	0.2
Moorhead	70	+1	T.	−0.7	8.0	0.8
Devils Lake	70	+1	T.	−0.8	7.4	1.0
Bismarck	72	+1	0.2	−0.2	4.6	0.3
Williston	70	0	0.7	+0.3	4.5	T.

NOTE—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JULY 25, 1922.

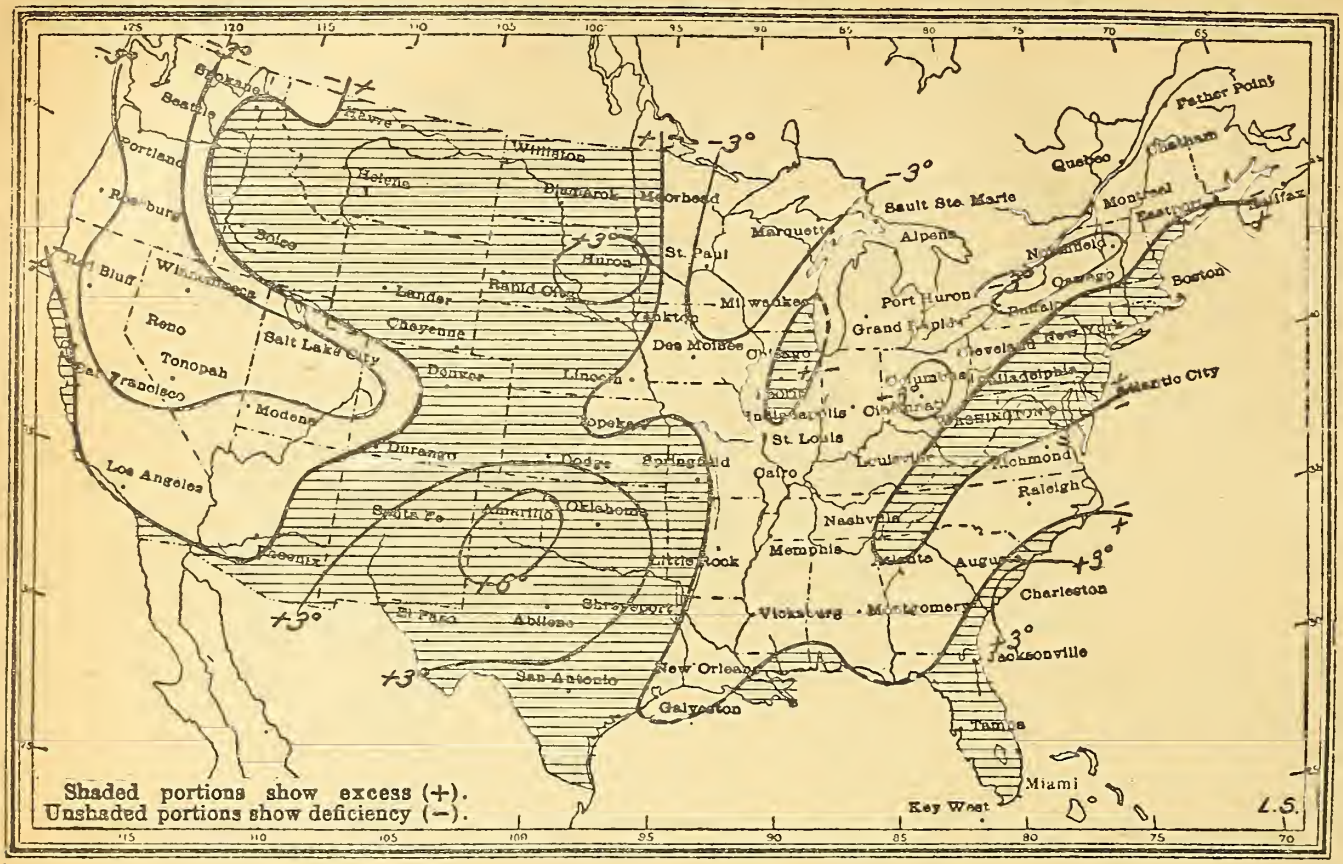


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JULY 25, 1922.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922